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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

VISIT OF GEN. BANKS TO BATON ROUGE.

Rumors of an Intended Attack by the Rebels.

Brisk Preparations for the Attack on Port Hudson.

Changes Among the Officials in the Department.

Gen. Bowen Made Provost-Marshal General.

The steamer *Columbia*, with New-Orleans dates to the 25th ult., arrived last evening.

Everything is reported quiet in that city, and nothing of moment had transpired.

Gen. BANKS had been to Baton Rouge to visit that portion of his command at that place—some 15,000 men, under the command of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR. He returned on the 23d ult.

His visit was partially owing to the rumor that the rebels intended attacking our men there. They must be strong to attempt it, as most of the old troops of Gen. BANKS are there, and have the advantage of knowing the ground thoroughly, besides having once already given the rebels a lesson on the same spot.

At New-Orleans, several important changes have been made among officials. Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, late Police Commissioner of the city, is appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department, in place of Col. CLARKE, a recent appointee of Gen. BANKS'.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, relieves Col. FRENCH, the able Provost-Marshal of Louisiana. The latter, it is thought, conflicts with the authority of Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor, who appointed Col. FRENCH to the position, whilst Col. DWIGHT is appointed by Gen. BANKS. This was not quite satisfactorily arranged when the steamer left.

[illegible], Acting Mayor of New-Orleans, was also about to resign for private reasons.

Gen. WEITZEL, commanding in the La Fourche district, had returned with his troops to the old camp, near Thibodeauxville. He will shortly go to Baton Rouge to join in the attack upon Port Hudson, [illegible]. The rebels at that place have been strengthening their works and [illegible], evidently intending to hold out as long as possible. Our gunboats cannot [illegible] to the attack, though the [illegible] will be likely to [illegible].

Nothing new had transpired in Texas. At Galveston we have the *Brooklyn*, *Sciota* and other vessels, blockading, to prevent the *Harriet Lane* coming out, though it is rumored she got ahead of them by running out immediately after the fight, and before our vessels reached there. This is not probable, as she was damaged and needed repairs before going to sea.

The *Alabama* has not been heard from in the Gulf since the sinking of the *Hatteras*. As a number of vessels are cruising after her, she probably finds it prudent to keep out of reach for a while.

New-Orleans banks have lately refused Treasury notes on deposit. The latter are now par with city currency. Gen. BANKS has remonstrated with the Bank Directors, and they had consented to receive the notes on special deposit. Confederate notes were rising, and in some demand, and secesh more buoyant and happy.

The *Columbia* brings a good cargo and full passenger list. Among the latter are Capt. ROE, U. S. N., Lieut.-Col. [illegible] and Major DIXON, U. S. A., Mr. [illegible], the defeated candidate for Congress from New-Orleans, Mr. WM. J. [illegible], the agent of the steamer, who was wounded by guerrillas up the River Mississippi, and Paymaster TAYLOR, U. S. N.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fears of a Rebel Blockade of the Port—Our Navy Seemingly Asleep—The Late Commander Buchanan—Gen. Banks' Trip to Baton Rouge—Port Hudson—Aspect of the Secesh—Miscellaneous News.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

From the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed I cannot explain my exact sentiments except I follow the example of our Milesian friends and say, that if you never get this letter I hope you will inform me of the fact by the next regular mail. The reason of this request is, that the Oreto, the *Harriet Lane* and the *Alabama* are said to be off the mouths of the Mississippi, having established a regular blockade, and I see no reason why they cannot do it, and not only catch the good mercantile steamship *Columbia*, but also sink most of our navy. After the "affair" at Galveston, the *Brooklyn* "went down," but no one has ever heard of the vessel since, and I suppose she is tied up somewhere with a screw loose. As soon as the Mississippi can be got ready (!) she will leave, and I suppose that will be the last of her. If the *Alabama* can thus draw off our frigates and have them disposed of in graceful obscurity about the Gulf, why cannot SEMMES dispose of the *Hartford* in the same way, and having nothing really to fear from the "remainder," some fine dark foggy night, and just clean out our harbor, and finally realize the fond woman's dream of some few ladies here, who petitioned "Lord Lovell" to have the city, without regard to the women or children, bombarded and burnt up, rather than fall into the possession of the Yankees?

THE NAVY.

These are great times surely. Here we are at war with some rebellious States which originally had no navy, and yet if things go on in this way much longer, between borrowing from England and taking from us, I see no reason that we shall not soon find it impossible to keep either a national or commercial vessel afloat. The navy here is certainly asleep. By the way, on a former occasion I described the French Admiral under the impression it was our FARRAGUT, so I take back what I said about our Admiral's superior personal presence, and if he does not do something soon to retrieve our honor in the Gulf, I wish he could be promoted to a snug berth in some of our Northern Navy yards, though I believe these "fat places" are held to be perquisites for the gentlemen who surrendered Norfolk.

And while I am on this subject, let me say a word in honor of the late Commander BUCHANAN, who was shot from a rifle-pit in the recent successful attempt at Berwick's Bay to burn the rebel plated steamer *Cotton*. Commander BUCHANAN was a genuine specimen of our idea of a naval hero. He was a man of remarkably fine personal appearance; his smile on a crowd of people was like a ray of sunshine. He was never, when ashore, tired of being good-natured, and never fatigued by industry. After he cleaned out Pontchartrain with the *New-London*, he went to work and picked up three miserable old lake steamers, that did not seem to have strength enough to fall to pieces, and with this miserable capital to commence with, he extemporized a fleet of gunboats which are to-day more serviceable than any of their size in our navy. It was from the deck of the *Calhoun*—one of these boats—that he was shot. He was the only man that at the moment was standing on the forward part of the vessel, and he was so near the shore that he could have tossed a biscuit into the rifle-pits that held his cowardly foe. BUCHANAN was remonstrated with, but he said it was his place to be anywhere on his vessel that he deemed important for her proper command, and in carrying out this chivalrous determination he fell a victim. Since that sad event we have had no one here to keep the navy in our eye, or make it talked about in the streets. It has passed seemingly away; and sometimes when on the levee, and looking out upon the crowd of war vessels, and remembering that the *Alabama* is rollicking with impunity in the Gulf, I think that the planks of these vessels, which have been motionless so long, have begun to vegetate and sent down roots into the rich soil of the Mississippi, and will never be torn from their fastenings.

THE PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENT TO PORT HUDSON.

I have no important military movements to report. A few days ago, Gen. BANKS, with two or three confidential officers of his staff, went up to Baton Rouge, and I presume the object was to make the commencement of a final attack on Port Hudson. I have reason to believe that there are now not more than ten thousand men in that sickly stronghold, and as it is on a point absolutely surrounded on almost every side by an impassable river, it would seem to be easy to cut off communication with its rear, and soon starve the garrison into a surrender. This much is certain—Gen. BANKS has at Baton Rouge now, within a forced day's march of the rear of Port Hudson, nearly three times the number of the Confederate troops. Whether they (the rebels) will be reinforced in the present season of apparent inactivity, I cannot say. I have always had the impression that the rebel soldiers at Port Hudson were of the most inferior kind, mostly conscripts, and ready, with a fair chance, to get away from the service. In the front the place is strong; nature has made it singularly favorable for powerful defence, but the rear is open, and possesses no superior advantages. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh is the mouth of Red River. Through this river and the Atchafalaya the enemy finds a way out of the Gulf into the Mississippi and up to Vicksburgh. Port Hudson taken, and the trade between Texas and the Mississippi would be cut off—an effect that would be very damaging at this time even upon the enemy at Richmond. While writing on this subject, I cannot forget that a few months ago Port Hudson was a naked bluff, reaching out into the river, with nothing about it repulsive but its steep banks and grim solitude. A few hundred men could then have taken possession of it, fortified its ear against a land attack, and made it a hospitable landing-place for the soldiers of our armies ascending the river; but the cry of Gen. BUTLER for reinforcements was never heeded, and now thousands are required to fight and die to do the work, which at the time I speak of, without striking a blow or losing a life, it could have been accomplished by a few hundred men.

COTTON FROM TEXAS.

The schooner *Planet* arrived in our port yesterday, direct from the Rio Grande, having on board 113 bales of cotton. The Captain reports 73 vessels, loaded down with all sorts of goods, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, unable to get up on account of the low stage of water. The cotton was originally from Texas, but it was taken across the river, and shipped from Matamoras as Mexican cotton. There is a great quantity of the staple at Matamoras, and an enormous amount of goods at the mouth of the river, but the want of lighters at present almost puts a stop to trade. There are no Confederate troops at Brownsville, nor along the frontier. A few thousand men, under a dashing officer, or under Gov. HAMILTON, sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande, could take possession of this line of Texas, secure to the New-York merchants an enormous trade in cotton, and in sixty days, with the assistance of loyal Texans, secure that State to the Union. Why this is not done, seems to me impossible to understand. There are troops enough rolling about New-Orleans and vicinity to go down to the place named, perform the work as a frolic, and then come back again before they seem to be needed at this point for active operations.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

In the early part of September last the bark *Rose*, from Boston, came out to this port with an assorted cargo, and finding no market, discharged, was hauled on the ways, overhauled and caulked, then reloaded and started for Vera Cruz. Arriving at that port, the French authorities charged the Captain such enormous duties that nearly one-half of the cargo was sold to meet these charges alone. This done, the Captain found there was no demand for the remaining part of his cargo. In fact, the French speculators had entire charge of the market, and would permit no competition. The Captain reports that, while in the harbor, some twenty-eight French men-of-war arrived, and quietly landed over fifty thousand soldiers, Zouaves, many of whom had served in the Crimea. This enormous number of troops seemed to be moved without accident or confusion, and with the precision of clock-work. This certainly forms a fearfully mortifying contrast to the thirty thousand troops of the Banks Expedition, which were set afloat in all sorts of crazy and leaky vessels, many of which were wrecked, and the rest reaching their port of destination in a most wretched condition. Thousands of these French troops, the day they landed, took up their *line of march*, without the least appearance of having suffered from their long voyage. The fleet was accompanied by transports, which landed an enormous amount of army stores, which work was assisted by several thousand mules purchased in the United States, and brought to Vera Cruz in American bottoms. About seventeen miles of railroad had been completed, and a large number of workmen had arrived from New-Orleans. Trade with the interior had entirely ceased. The French speak of the occupation of Mexico as permanent, and all the movements of the French forces seemed to indicate that idea. Provisions among the Mexicans were dear, the resources of the country seeming to be approaching exhaustion. It is evident that NAPOLEON has at last got a province that will be a credit to France, and possibly a source of profit. Algiers has been her military school; Mexico is to be her money-making possession. *Of the political and commercial influence* of the occupation of Mexico by France one can hardly comprehend the consequences. The Monroe doctrine we fear will be a fizzle.

THE SECESH AND THE NEW REGIME.

The Secessionists here are now undergoing a course of "moral suasion" for their reformation, and as a result the arguments to bring the National Government into disrespect is beginning to display itself. Some of the ways deserve a notice. The rebel brokers and bankers, for instance, have been for some weeks past working together to depreciate the value of United States Treasury Notes. The first demonstration consisted in refusing to receive them on deposit in the banks, and next followed the treasonable act, for it is no less, of the brokers taking them only at a discount. The persons engaged in these nefarious transactions, I am sorry to say, have not been interfered with, and they are pushing on a state of things which will, they trust, put in a degree, at least, the promises to pay of the United States on a par with those of the Confederacy. These money conspirators have no wish for any other result than to injure the credit of the Federal Government, and thus covertly bring its representatives here into contempt. As this money is by a supreme law of the land a legal tender, I cannot see why the law is with perfect impunity broken. A night or two ago the newsboys, who awhile since were openly, at least, very patriotic, but are now quite the reverse, suddenly made their appearance after dark with what looked to be a rebel extra, viz: two columns of worn out type worked off on a proof galley. This extra turned out to be a most laudatory life of STONEWALL JACKSON, in which his military prowess was likened to innumerable Washingtons and Bonapartes, but great as they were, they sunk into profound obscurity when compared with his *religious character*. On this last subject he was uncommonly sound, as he spent most of his time, when not fighting the Yankees, down on his knees in prayer for the success of his blessed Government which, if established, would give his people, now and forever more, a permanent hold on the humane and God-like institution of Slavery. The churches are now in full operation, and the secesh ministers, those left here, have turned up just as full of venom as they were before the "arrival of the fleet." The prayers for the President and for the peace and prosperity of the nation are discarded, and such other negative, but nevertheless offensive insults are offered up for the "second dish," affording to the speculative and observing mind here a very fair notion of how long it will be before treason is again punished, as the only way for the salvation of souls. In Dr. PALMER'S Church, the "Shepherd," last Sabbath, labored long and zealously to induce the Lord to open the way for the return of the blessed pastor, *now absent by the decrees of wicked men*. He prayed that the same Dr. PALMER might have strength from on high to sustain him in his times of persecution. Another most revolting evidence of secession hate is exhibited in the traps set to inveigle the poor soldier and sailor into the dens of vice and infamy, ply them with poisoned liquor that soon makes them raving maniacs, in which condition they are turned into the streets to be arrested by brutal police men, who take a seeming satisfaction of dragging in the most degrading and insulting manner a National soldier or sailor through the streets, tapping them occasionally on the head with their clubs, or throwing them down with violence on the curbstones. By this course, and under cover of the law, these policemen get off a deal of the hate many of them feel for the Union troops, and also at the same time, by their brutal conduct, they acquire an enviable reputation among their secesh sympathizing friends. In short, any expressed desire to conciliate these people, is simply taken advantage of, to give evidence to an inate and unalterable hate of the Union and its representatives. People of better circumstances show their malevolence by sneers and taunting remarks. In many cases practical insults, full of meaning, but not absolutely offensive enough to be noticed, are resorted to. The secesh ladies ever ready to do their part, are just at this moment even more than usually attentive to the foreign officers in port, and the French and Spanish Representatives—the *Rinaldo* party is gone—are all the while in danger of being surfeited with attentions, consisting of confectionery, small talk, and crinoline, meanwhile asserting openly and defiantly, that the National officers are good enough to be used, but not worthy of the attentions due to equals; in short, that they are nothing but essentially despicable Yankees.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE FORTS.

The first regiment of Native Guards, in harmony with a suggestion I made at the time the first colored Union regiment was raised in this State, has been sent to Fort Jackson, and the troops before in possession are now in New-Orleans. I have no doubt but these men will prove able and skillful defenders of the fort, and if ever called upon will do good service. In this connection I am obliged to notice one of the most extraordinary things possible under the sun, that has just happened in New-Orleans. A few evenings ago the police went to work and indiscriminately arrested any colored man they could catch in the streets. In the darkest days of Pro-Slavery administration, was there ever such a universal and seemingly causeless war made upon these unhappy negroes. No cause was given, no previous notice had been issued, and no respect of persons was indicated. Old men, who had been born free and lived unmolested all their lives, were involved in the general seizure. Persons freed by their masters, freed by the direct acts of Major-Gen. BUTLER, persons who had come within the Federal lines in accordance with the acts of Congress, persons who had been freed by special acts, persons who had been abandoned by their masters, persons walking in the streets with their white masters and mistresses, who were at the moment out on errands for people with whom they lived; persons whose children were at the moment wearing the United States uniform and then in the field fighting for their country's flag, all—all were arrested, and in one confused, astonished and overwhelmed mass, crowded into the felons' cell, and all kept in confinement until the following morning, and many still longer, until their masters were found to pay jail fees and take them away. Now what does all this mean? If there is any meaning in words, there cannot be a slave within the lines of our troops, and there can no more be legally a slave in New-Orleans than there can be in Massachusetts. Who are these movers-back of what we suppose is always the forward step of revolution? Whence came the authority that justified this new act of treachery, this defiance of the Proclamation of the President, the laws of Congress, the claims of humanity? Nothing could have been more unjust, more ill-advised, more destructive to the Union cause than this, for, with the treacherous surroundings of the Secessionists and enemies of the Union, let the always free and the freed negroes learn from sad experience that the National Government has, too, betrayed them, and we could not, in my opinion, another three months hold this city; the largest mass of the reliable loyal population would have passed away, and the one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, held in subjection by a few troops, would soon, in my opinion, overpower the conquerors, and restore the city to its rebel despots.

THE POLICE AND THE SLAVES.

That we may see exactly how the wind blows the following extracts from an editorial of the *Picayune* of Friday will serve to open the eyes of the Northern people as to how the President's Proclamations are expounded in this latitude:

"THE POLICE REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO SLAVES.—The emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States, after enumerating the States and parts of States to which it does not apply, contains these words: '*And which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.*' Among the 'excepted parts' are thirteen parishes of this State, including New-Orleans. These parishes are Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary and St. Martin.

We desire respectfully to call the attention of the authorities here to the very specific language of the Executive of the United States on this subject, inasmuch as it has a very direct and important bearing upon the interests and peace of our citizens. This city and the parishes aforesaid, it will be perceived, remain, in reference to our servile population, *precisely* as if no proclamation of the kind had ever been issued. The said proclamation does not touch our local police regulations in the slightest particular; therefore, in respect to this matter, it leaves them 'precisely' where it found them—in full force. The public now are expecting to see the laws enforced, and were much gratified the other day with the steps taken by Col. FRENCH, the Provost-Marshal, toward this end."

It will be perceived that the *Picayune* confines its remarks to the effect of the Proclamation of the 1st of January last. If the previously passed laws of Congress, and the previously issued proclamations of the President regarding Slavery mean anything, have any vitality, is there a *slave left in New-Orleans or anywhere else within our lines?* The exceptions made by the President are merely pleasant fictions, or what else you please—a strange and singular oversight—for Mr. LINCOLN certainly does not intend to restore Slavery where it don't exist, and I certainly do not think that the whole country is to be free, except the few blessed spots excepted by the President's Proclamation. But to the streets—the *Delta* treats the subject in this vein:

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION.—Yesterday was an interesting day to the colored population of the *status* slave. Some two hundred had been arrested the previous night by the police, enforcing the order of Col. FRENCH to take up all who were found in the streets after the 8 o'clock bell should ring, who did not have passes from their owners or agents. As no warning had been given them, the lockups were soon full. Yesterday the owners of a great many called, paid jail fees and took their servants home, while others, on showing that they were freemen, were set at liberty, and the balance were sent to the police jail to await the pleasure of their masters and mistresses. There was some stir and a good deal of talk, and some opened their eyes wider than usual at this singular turn of events.—*Jan. 22.*

WITHOUT PASSES.—A great many negroes were taken up last night, for being out without passes from their owners. This will be the case for a few nights, until the new order of things becomes generally known, when Sambo will either stay in his quarters, get his pass, or brighten up his wits to evade the vigilance of the police.—*Jan. 23.*

The *Picayune* treats the matter with less levity, and in a more business way, merely congratulating its readers upon the fact that in a few days the *old police regulations of the city regarding slaves will be in full operation*, and everything will be moving on gloriously. Comment is useless. What are we fighting for?

DEPARTURE OF REGISTERED ENEMIES.

For the first time since the arrival of Gen. BANKS the way has been opened to the secesh to get across the lake into rebeldom, and the way it was done forms the staple of a good deal of gossip. The *Delta* gives the report in full, and as it is such an amusing chapter, Northern readers shall have it. Considering how dull everything is here, generally speaking, I feel a sort of malicious dissatisfaction that I was not on the jolly pic-nic alluded to. Surely no strawberry party that ever left Catharine-street dock to meander among the green shades of Harlem had such a good time generally. But to the account:

THE TRIP TO MADISONVILLE.—Col. CLARKE, Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, has returned from his trip to Madisonville, in the land of Dixie. He left here last Wednesday morning on the steamboat *S. B. Brown*, taking about one hundred and fifty women and children, and something less than a dozen old men, being all of the registered enemies that availed themselves of the privilege to cross the lines and join their friends in that promising land of promise and promises. The trip is represented as having been a very agreeable and pleasant one, being more like a party of pleasure than a party that was bidding farewell to pleasure, and from the great number of baskets of provisions, [illegible] having provided herself with rations for a long march, a person ignorant of the real cause of their going would have thought it some joyous pic-nic party. The ladies at first prevailed upon Colonel CLARKE—who is a very amiable gentleman and a great lady's man—to land them at Manchac; but on arriving there the scene of desolation and the inhospitable appearance of the alligators and other fierce inhabitants of the swamps in the neighborhood of the Pass, combined to give such a disagreeable notion of the wild region, which has been deserted by everything human, that the Colonel's fair cargo was quite well satisfied that Madisonville would be the best point after all, at which to terminate their present journey. Accordingly the boat was turned around, and the party soon arrived at that important commercial city, which is to the Tchefuncta what New-Orleans is to the Mississippi, Rome to the Tiber, and London to the Thames. Here the rebel ladies were put ashore, with their baggage and provisions. They found but few people in the town to welcome them. There were no soldiers of the Confederacy in the neighborhood, and although there were signs of the guerrillas having recently been about, they had all skedaddled, on hearing the whistle of the *Brown*. As the steamer backed out from the wharf to return, the ladies gave three hearty cheers for Col. CLARKE, followed by three for their idol, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The whole of this pleasant affair, however, is dashed by a single sentence from the pen of the Commanding General, for just at the moment we have a National officer who is really popular with the Secesh, out comes the following startling paragraph:

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 12.—Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN is appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, and will relieve Col. JOHN S. CLARKE, Aid-de-Camp in his duties as such.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

A REBEL STORY.

Alleged Capture of One of Our Gunboats in Stono River, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy:

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Saturday, Jan. 31,
Via FORT MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1—8 A. M.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday, contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Federal gunboat *J. P. Smith*, carrying eleven guns and two hundred and thirty men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this afternoon, after a sharp engagement at Stono River. The enemy's loss is heavy. *Only one man was wounded on our side.* Another gunboat escaped in a crippled condition. Our forces were under command of Lieut.-Col. WAYS.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Capture the River Fleet.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 31.

One thousand cavalry, FORREST commanding, with a battery of four pieces of artillery, are still at the Shoals, awaiting the passage of the fleet to this point, which left from the vicinity of Franklin, Tenn., for that place last night. A stupendous effort for the capture of the boats on the Cumberland River is determined on by the rebels.

The river is at a stand. Raining at 10 P. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

MORGAN, with a considerable force, is reported crossing the Cumberland River, above and below Rowena, either to cut the railroad or obtain possession of certain points in Northern and Central Kentucky.

Release of Mr. Boileau.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 1.

Mr. BOILEAU telegraphed his family this afternoon that he had been released from Fort McHenry, and will arrive home to-night. He will be received by a large number of friends.

VERY IMPORTANT REPORT

The Pirate Oreto Said to be Sunk by Our Gunboats.

The Report Brought by Passengers from Havana.

RELIANCE PLACED UPON IT THERE.

A Confirmation by the Gunboat Cayuga.

THE ORETO SUNK BY A SHELL.

The Gunboat Cuyler Previously in Chase of Her.

From passengers who arrived by the *Columbia* at this port yesterday, we have very important reports concerning our naval fleet and the privateer *Oreto*, in Havana waters—reports which we hope will be confirmed.

The *Columbia* left New-Orleans on the 25th ult., and arrived at Havana on the 27th. While remaining at Havana, the passengers learned from the inhabitants that heavy firing had been heard at a supposed distance of sixty miles from that place. It was positively asserted by some who appeared to be well informed in the matter, that several of our gunboats had attacked the rebel *Oreto*, and sunk her. The report was generally believed in Havana, and was the all-absorbing theme of conversation.

The *Columbia* left Havana for New-York at 1 P. M. on the 28th. Just prior to her departure the *Creole*, from New-York, arrived, bringing the intelligence that she had been hailed by the United States gunboat *Cayuga* on the day previous, and was informed by her Captain that *a number of the National gunboats and the Oreto had had a sharp engagement, during which the Oreto was struck by a shell and sunk.*

As but half an hour elapsed between the arrival of the *Creole* and the sailing of the *Columbia*, it was impossible for the passengers of the latter vessel to gather the particulars. Taking into consideration, however, the confidence of the people at Havana in the truth of the report, and the subsequent confirmation by the officers of the *Creole*, the passengers are fully convinced that the piratical craft, *Oreto*, has at last met her well-deserved fate.

Three days previous to the arrival of the *Columbia* at Havana, the *Oreto* was chased into that port by the United States gunboat *Cuyler*. On the following day the *Cuyler* disappeared, evidently for the purpose of drawing out the *Oreto* from her place of refuge. It would appear that the stratagem was admirably and successfully executed.

The passengers are elated beyond measure at the highly encouraging and satisfactory news of which they are the bearers. The scene at the Astor House, where a number of them are stopping, was truly exciting. Each one was the nucleus of a large circle of eager listeners, who did not fail to catch every word as it fell from the lips of the narrators.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Movements of the Oreto or Florida, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

We have had no reliable information of the *Florida* since the departure of the *Eagle*. Of course there are many rumors. One gives her whereabouts as off the Grand Inagua; another places her on the Bahamas, off Abaco; others that she had a fight with a Federal gunboat; was on fire off Abaco; was being chased off the Banks by a war steamer painted black, &c.

The *R. R. Cuyler* got ashore for an hour or so going into Cienfuegos. She has, with the *Santiago de Cuba*, sailed again.

The *Sonoma* and *Tioga* have been here and left.

The *San Jacinto* was reported to have been lost, but I have traced the rumor to its source, and find that it all came from the fact that this vessel passed Mayaguez (Porto Rico) on the 12th.

Some anxiety is felt for the non-arrival of the *Creole* from your port, and of the *Relief* from New-Orleans.

The *Malta* arrived from London on the 27th. She is to sail soon for New-York.

One of the vessels that the *Florida* burned was at anchor at the time in the mouth of the port of Cardenas. The Captain has sent men and launches to try to save the anchors, chains, and whatever may have escaped the ravages of the flames.

The bark *Tahiti* arrived on the 26th from New-York. She brings papers of the 17th inst.

We have dates from Venezuela to the 8th.

The only [illegible] that worth calling are that Gen. MONAGAS had been caught by Gen. BRACHO and 100 men, while escaping to Baranca; that the blockade of Maracaibo still continues, and the railroad from Caracas to Petare has been commenced.

There have been no rebel clearances or entrances since my last.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of the Patapsco—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 31,
via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* left Hampton Roads last evening at 7 o'clock, and went to sea under convoy of the United States gunboat *Pocono*.

The gunboat *Rhode Island*, which has been here several days taking in coal, sailed hence at 9 o'clock this forenoon.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York*, in charge of *Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, leaves for City Point to-night*, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisoners now in Richmond.

Gen. McClellan to be Invited to Visit Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN met in the City Hall last evening, and, after passing complimentary resolutions, appointed a Committee of 100 to invite Gen. MCCLELLAN to visit Portland.

IMPORTANT FROM GALVESTON.

Letter from on Board the Gunboat New-London.

THE HARRIET LANE NOT ESCAPED

Preliminary Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries by the Brooklyn and Other Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The following extract from a letter written by Acting Assistant Paymaster FREDERICK R. THOMPSON, of the United States steamer *New-London*, detailing some incidents of the bombardment of Galveston, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1863.

We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as the Captain reported to the flag-officer, the request went up from the flag-officer to prepare for action and get under way. The *Brooklyn* stopped about two miles from the fort, while the *New-London* and *Sciota* went close in, to draw if possible the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected.

Surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the troops, and toward them our fire was directed. The ball was opened by the *Brooklyn*. She was lying about a mile and a half from us. We saw a puff of smoke at her bow, and then heard the deep booming of her gun. While in the air we could hear the howling of her shell as they passed over us.

The *Sciota* followed with her eleven-inch and Parrott at one extremity of the town, while we were along the front at the other extremity. We opened fire with one Parrott and Sawyer, but elicited no reply.

We then went within a mile and a half of the fort, and opened fire on the encampment. The *Sciota* came after us, while the *Brooklyn*, with the tremendous range of her guns, *planted a shell in nearly at the distance of three miles*. We were rolling tremendously, and we had to fire as we were rising.

Our starboard 30-pounder was fired, and we watched in the direction of the range. The shell exploded in the fort, and soon down came the rebel flag, the halyards being cut, so that the credit belongs to the *New-London*.

After firing several good shots, the signal was sent up from the flag-ship to cease action. We came about, and as we returned a field-piece battery was opened upon us, but it fell short, though near enough for us to hear and see the shot as it struck about twenty rods from us. We gave them a broadside, and the *Sciota* three 11-inch shells, all of which struck and exploded in the battery, the effect of which must have been tremendous, judging from what we could see through the glass.

We could see the masts of the Harriet Lane over the town, which is situated on a narrow strip of land.

To-night our squadron has been reinforced by two more gunboats, carrying sixteen guns. To-morrow, being Sunday, nothing will be done, but when the *bombardment is renewed it will be terrific*. Galveston is a doomed town. The disgrace attending the capture of the *Harriet Lane* must be wiped out, and the vengeance upon the butchers and captors will be awful.

On Monday we shall attempt to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Water Running Through the Cut-off at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 1.

From Vicksburgh we learn that the water is running through the Cut-off at a depth of from two to four feet. There are no signs yet of the channel's widening.

A considerable force has crossed the bend, and is now encamped opposite Warrenton, in order more ready to communicate with the force below when it arrives.

Guerrillas continue active in the vicinity of Memphis.

A detachment of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry had a skirmish on Tuesday with a squad of rebels.

The Federals lost seven, killed, wounded and captured.

The *Bulletin* says the rebels are advancing on our lines as fast as the condition of the roads will allow, the object evidently being to get possession of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

By an accident on the railroad near Moscow, on Tuesday, four freight cars were precipitated down an embankment fifty feet, and four soldiers killed.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Canvass Becoming Animated—The Probabilities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The Senatorial canvass is becoming animated, but conducted with perfect good feeling. Gov. MORGAN'S chances are still considered best. His vote at the first ballot will be the largest. DICKINSON'S will probably be next. The more radical Republicans will vote for him. SEDGWICK and RAYMOND will, also, have some support. The caucus nominee will undoubtedly be elected without Democratic help.

Visit to the Fortifications of New-York Harbor.

Major-Gen. WOOL and Staff have had the revenue steam-cutter *Wissahickon* placed at their disposal by Surveyor ANDREWS for the purpose of visiting the fortifications and defences of New-York harbor. The General and Staff will commence this important duty on Tuesday by visiting the forts at the Narrows, and other localities.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *Norwegian*, Capt. MCMASTERS, arrived at 8:30. She was a day and a half in the ice. She spoke the *Jura*, hence, in the ice, last Wednesday. The *Jura* would clear it easily; spoke the *Hibernian*, hence, at 8 o'clock this morning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Arrived—Ship *Aurora* from Boston.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Effect of the President's Proclamation—Union Meetings in New-Orleans—The Institution of Slavery Extinct.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The first of January, 1863, is past, and the President's Proclamation, declaring Slavery abolished in the United States of America, has been given to the world;—it is an accomplished fact; it is history, and what is more, it is an irrevocable decree against human bondage ever again existing under the flag of the Union. It is astonishing to me, when I think of the vast consequences to follow to my own country and to the world, that a document so wonderful in its character could *be issued without some attending miracle—some* strange yet cheering natural phenomenon. So important, indeed, do I deem this proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, that I consider it surpassed in the magnitude of its humanity only by the inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount, and it will, in my opinion, for all time be pointed at as an instrument the most wonderful in consequences and benign in influence that was ever given to the world by human agency. It was proper and right that the first enthusiastic and practical recognition of this proclamation should come from Louisiana. This State, swindled out of its allegiance to the Union against the wishes of its people, sacrificed by one of the most unprincipled sets of politicians that ever disgraced humanity, is the first to spring forward to greet the only remedy that will enable its oppressed people to once more take their place among the honored and prosperous sons of this great Government.

Let Saturday, Jan. 17, be long remembered as the day when the people of New-Orleans came together and acted officially upon the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. Let it be remembered that on the day alluded to, the St. Charles Theatre, the largest building in the City of New-Orleans was crowded with old citizens, with people who had been life-long slaveholders—mostly natives of the *late* Slave States—the speakers without an exception having been born south of Mason and Dixon's line, a distinction now politically without meaning. An audience composed of such people, and addressed by such speakers, without a dissenting voice, and with vociferous cheers adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we fully approve the war measure set out in the Proclamation of the President, of Jan. 1, 1863, as one called for by the exigencies of the contest, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time on another class persisting in rebellion the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.

If anything can take place that will shame the Secessionists of the Free States into decency and patriotism, this resolution, and the circumstances under which it was heralded to the world, should do it.

It has been suggested at the North that the Proclamation is like the Pope's bull against the comet, that it is inoperative, that the advance of our armies southward accomplished actually and legitimately all that the Proclamation proposes—but this is not the case. The freedom of slaves by coming within our lines was an accident, that gave but temporary, or, at most, imperfect freedom. No one will deny that if the rebellious States had come into the Union before the 1st of January, that the old state of things would have been gradually reestablished. The slaves nominally free within our lines, abandoned of the protection of our National troops, must have been in the nature of things absorbed in the mass of slaves that had remained on the plantations, independent of, and without interference by the presence of the National troops. By the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, Slavery is everywhere abolished—the institution is legally extinct—the title is defective, and cannot be made good. To such an extent is this the case, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States today would not restore the negro to slavery, for the still acknowledged supreme law of the land has declared that such an institution does not exist—and JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow rebels would not, with all their turpitude, dare, in face of the world, having received their nationality without slaves, again enslave any part of their citizens, as such would be the legal and moral effect of the act, if they dared to defend and practice the institution, under the impossible supposition that they obtained an acknowledged independent existence. One thing is certain, and I say it for the shame of the Northern disunionists, for there are really no bitter opponents to Mr. LINCOLN'S Proclamation except in the Free States—I repeat, I say it for the shame of Northern disunionists, that I have not in New-Orleans heard one objection made to the Proclamation—it is accepted here as a thing invited by the rebellion, and will be acquiesced in by the Union men of the South, as the only way to get out of present difficulties, and secure peace in the future. More of this anon.

Colonization of Florida.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, I noticed the proceedings of a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, called for the purpose of aiding the colonization project.

The speeches of Hon. ELI THAYER and of Judge FRASER were clear expositions of the feasibility of the plan, yet the perfect adaptation of that portion of Florida between St. John's River and the Atlantic Coast to the proposed scheme cannot be too often or too earnestly urged. A system of paid labor, white or black, inaugurated in the region named, will revolutionize the entire State. That which is the most profitable, must, from the nature of man, receive favorable consideration. Our pockets are near our vitals. If, with free-labor implements and usages—with a knowledge of the constituent elements of soil—of the needed fertilizers and manures—of the experience of practical agriculturists—if with these advantages the Florida farmer makes his land more productive, increases his profits three-fold, enhances the value of his property, and all at less cost than that at which a bare living was obtained under the old *régime* of half-performed compulsory labor, that man will not fail to follow the lead of Northern thrift and industry.

The results thus far secured among the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina are as follows: The introduction of Northern implements and practices, *vice* the clumsy tools and barbarism of Slavery; well-stocked libraries, where, before, an agricultural treatise was unknown; content and happiness among the laborers, in lieu of the inhumanities and distress produced by the old system.

The colonization of Florida will, in addition to the radical changes named, uplift and emancipate the poor whites, of which there are hundreds in the region alluded to. It will elevate and dignify labor, and an endeavor to coöperate in this great work, is a noble and laudable ambition.

By all means let a public meeting be called, and let the advantages to be secured to the Nation by the successful execution of this project be fully known.

A. C. WINTER.

BROOKLYN, 29th January, 1863.

The Wounded and Sick at Washington—An Appeal.

The German Relief Association for Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers, at Washington, D. C., will hold a Fair on the 15th of February.

The City of Washington, from its position, receives the sick and wounded of the war from all parts, and in very disproportionate numbers. It is clearly beyond the means of one single city to afford to them all that relief to which they are entitled at the hands of the whole country.

The undersigned Committee, therefore, appeal with confidence to the active sympathy of the whole country, and more especially to the ladies, for assistance in the above good work.

Inform our Secretary of the transmission of packages, and address them to Mrs. Gen. SCHURZ, No. 411 Thirteenth-street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1863.

Mrs. MARG. SCHURZ,
Mrs. SOPHIE SCHIMMELPFENNIG,
Mrs. MARG. BALBACH,
REINHOLD SOLGER,
FRED. SCHMIDT.

ADOLF CLUSS, Secretary, (Box No. 314.)

NEW NOVELS.

So many novels have been published of late, that they deserve a chapter for themselves, from which all mention of soberer books shall be rigor*ously excluded. Hitherto the law of compensation has been faithfully observed* by our publishers; one day a religious book would make its appearance and the next day a secular one; now a book of hymns and anon a choice selection from the melodies of the negro minstrels; so the balance was kept even. They have changed all that. Sober works are no longer in demand. It is a day of sensations. The popular taste clamors for a Wilkie Collins, a Sylvanus Cobb, or a Bishop Colenso. Anything will answer, so it lifts the mind out from the lurid and unpleasant light of surrounding realities into the golden mists of fiction, or deadens the senses by the wild throbbings of the higher excitement it evokes, to the sad, stern voices that on every side call out from the Present. As soon as a novel appears on the other side of the water, if it only answers the exciting or soporific conditions demanded, it is reprinted on this, and in some cases fabulous sums are paid—or said to be paid—for the advance proof-sheets of the work.

Next to Bishop COLENSO, WILKIE COLLINS is the favorite refuge of the Period. His last novel, *No Name*, is published by the HARPERS. Here is an instance of what a man can do in literature, if he only have some imagination, a fair amount of talent, and a noble disregard for "the unities;" and we shall cite other eminent instances of similar achievements presently.

Were there no laws there would be fewer novels. This fact may be accepted as one of the plagues entailed upon humanity by the legal profession. It is upon the English law which bastardizes children born out of wedlock, though the parents may subsequently marry, that WILKIE COLLINS' story turns. By a singular concatenation of events, two young ladies, (reared in the lap of luxury, to use a new and original phrase,) who never had any cause to doubt their legitimacy, or their rightful succession to an equal division of their father's fortune, find themselves, on their parents' death, adrift on the world and penniless, in addition to the smaller misfortune of having not a name to their backs. A selfish uncle and a codfish cousin succeed to the estate. The elder of the girls accepts the situation resignedly, and goes out as governess; the younger, who has previously, in private theatricals, manifested an intensely dramatic turn of mind, asks strange questions, and gives mysterious nods and winks, and intimations, whenever the subject of the property is mentioned, which indicate an intention of righting herself and gaining possession of the inheritance by foul means if fair ones fail. To acquire a little capital to start her stock scheme of revenge with, she gives a series of dramatic readings and representations, wherein she personates a dozen different characters in as many different minutes. To this wonderful protean power on her part, the reader is led up from the opening of the story. To uncle and cousin, in turn, she writes letters demanding what she considers her rights—letters which are totally disregarded. She has an enemy at court, in the person of a housekeeper, who is both good-looking and shrewd, and has private interests of her own to serve. Then she makes a reconnoissance of her cousin, the premises, and the strategic positions, in force, disguised as a north country schoolmistress. The result of these preliminary investigations is a change of base. In company with an expert villain, to whom a touch of nature and some distant family connection make her kin, she then deploys as a skirmisher in the region of her cousin's home and heart, and lays siege to both in regular order. It must be borne in mind, all the while, that she hates her cousin with her whole heart and strength, and that her marriage with him will not, in the ordinary sense of Joe Gargery's phrase, "lead to larks." She succeeds; and here is almost the only natural thing in all WILKIE COLLINS' book, for it must be admitted that when once a woman sets out with the determination of marrying a man, she invariably does, though the converse of the proposition is by no means true. In the meanwhile, however, as much strategy and maneuvering has been going on between her pretended uncle, (the villain previously mentioned,) and the handsome, shrewd housekeeper, as it is fair to infer might have occurred had it been laid down in the world's programme that NAPOLEON I. and FRIEDRICH II. should be pitted against each other. As might naturally be expected, when the cousin discovers that he has married a masked battery, there is a fearful concussion. But not there does the story nor the battle terminate. It is like the Maryland campaign—Antietam does not end it; the dead and wounded are coolly swept away, and new combinations begin. Singularly enough the finale is as calm and peaceful as a June evening, as holy and sweet as the ending of a psalm-tune. This Stonewall Jackson of a heroine finds that the course of strategy, like that of true love, does not run smooth; repents of her dramatic days and wicked ways, and marries an honest sea-captain. With this sentence the book ends; "He stooped and kissed her."

He should have stooped and kissed her before.

It will be seen, from the hasty and necessarily somewhat imperfect sketch we have given, that there is ample scope afforded for the play of a pen whose tip is touched with blue fire and all sorts of artificial lights. WILKIE COLLINS avails himself of it, and stops at nothing. No situation is too improbable, no grouping too unnatural to daunt him. All he intends to do is to astonish the reader. He succeeds. We wonder how he can move so much machinery, how he can avoid getting lost in some of his own marvelous complications. In the constant shock of character on character, we look around to see what has become of the author. Lost, ourselves, we look around in nervous apprehension that everything and every one else has gone by the board. But no! There he sits, coolly and calmly as a queen-witch in a thunder-storm, mixing his sulphur and chemicals, and brewing confusion of the elements generally. Admiration for his ingenuity overpowers all criticism, and we close the book with the inward exclamation—What a capital manager the author would make for the Old Bowery.

—When MACAULAY'S calm and contemplative New-Zealander, sitting on a crumbling arch of London Bridge, shall turn from the ruins of St. Paul's to muse on the morals and manners of the then moldering metropolis, it is very probable that he will write down on the birch bark leaves of his note-book that the women of the past period of England's glory, moving in the upper circles of fashionable life, were in the habit of systematically deceiving their husbands and lovers on all possible and impossible occasions, and that the men were fools, lending willing assistance, and self-sacrificingly pulling the wool over their own eyes. At least it is something very like this he will be apt to write if, in the course of any of his archæological investigations, he happens to stumble over one of the broken shelves of MUDIE'S Circulating Library.

It cannot safely be asserted in this day that all women are false and all men fools, but this is certainly the conclusion our New-Zealand friend will arrive at, if he chances to peruse the novels of the present epoch.

Glimmerings of this light will illumine his savage sunburnt countenance, if he picks up any novel that has been published within the past ten years; and this twilight will expand and broaden into the perfect and positive day of conviction, if he happen to read—allowing that in that millenium, his now uncivilized tongue shall have become familiarly and fluently acquainted with the mysteries and beauties of the English language—Miss BRADDON'S *Lady Audley's Secret.*

If the unvitiated mind of the then old New-Zealander is not slightly astonished at what he finds therein, he is more imperturbable by far than the civilized critic of the present day.

He will be told that a fair, innocent, blue-eyed lass, having married a Captain of the Heavy Dragoons, and having been left by him in a rather unceremonious manner, palmed herself off on a handsome middle-aged English Baronet—a widower at that—as a maiden, and married him. This, too, after she had borne an heir to the Heavy Dragoon Captaincy.

It is only justice to the lady to state that not having heard from her husband—the first one, the heavy dragoon—since his departure for Australia, she considered him dead. In the course of events, however, intelligence comes to her: He is not dead, but mineth. And anon the miner returns, making wild inquiries for the wife and child that were legitimately his when he left England. Here was a mine beneath a matron's feet. It might have puzzled a strong-minded woman, with black hair and eyebrows, but not our little blonde with her golden curls and delicate organization.

As a Frenchman might say: She was equal to the situation.

She buried another woman instead of herself, and induced the London *Times*—a journal always willing to lend itself to innocent deceptions—to publish the death of the Heavy Dragoon wife.

Of course the husband was frantic—as all Heavy Dragoons are when they lose their wives—and discussed the comparative merits of pistol, poison and rope in his mind for a reasonable length of time, choosing, finally, neither and none. In the language of the stage:

"He lived for his boy."

But he had a friend—as who has not—and this friend was a nephew of my lady's other husband. Together they go down shooting to the country, in my lady's immediate vicinage, but the lady plans that no meeting shall occur, and Providence connives kindly at the scheme. But finally they do meet. The inconvenient husband of the first part is precipitated, *sans ceremonie*, down the slimy mouth of a convenient well, and none know his whereabouts. The nephew is suspicious and makes search. After a reasonable length of time, he unravels the mystery, and finds out that the truth in this case—for a miracle—lies where, the proverb says it may always be found.

A trace of insanity is discovered in my lady's family—dating some generations back—so that the conviction is left in the reader's mind that she is really not quite so bad as she might be. The physician who examines her thinks she is at least dangerous, if not mad, and after this very sensible conclusion is arrived at, a private asylum opens its tomb-like jaws, our little tigress, with light blue eyes and sunny curls, suffers herself to be led to it as quietly as a lamb to the slaughter, and nothing more is heard of her until a hearse bears her thence to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns.

The first husband turns up a second time, covered with green mud and small well shell-fish, makes no attempt to again approach his wife, but sails again for Australia, that happy land of gold, where he has neither wife nor wells to dread. Singularly enough, after all this cheerful experience, he does not immediately marry again when at liberty to do so, though it is hinted that he may at some future day. But every one else in the story shuffles off the unwedded coil and lives happily, so that all moral purposes are admirably subserved.

Of course there is a great deal of by-play, which is all very well managed, barring the inconsistencies and improbabilities which sprinkle the meadow of narrative more plentifully than strawberries do a New-England field. If the reader can only swallow these, his task is done. It is very often complained that the title of a work gives no indication of its contents. Surely the same complaint cannot be made in this case—the fact of having one husband and one child more than the law allows to a woman in this monogamous country, certainly entitles the book to be called "Lady Audley's Secret." It was a nice little secret, and the fiction goes to show that she kept it remarkably well.

Paper versus Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to offer a few plain and practical remarks on the all-absorbing subject of our finances, especially in regard to our present depreciated currency, and with a view of suggesting a remedy.

I assume, without debate, three premises which I hold to be incontrovertible.

First—That gold and silver are only in a very insignificant degree the *representatives* of the wealth of a country; and that if the precious metals were forever banished from the country, it would suffer but a very small diminution of its real and substantial wealth.

Second—That the precious metals are principally useful as a *measure* or standard of value, and only measurably so as a medium of circulation and transfer—*except in regard to foreign nations*; and the popular idea that they are the chief representatives of wealth and the *sole* basis of paper money is an error.

Third—That in all large mercantile transactions the so-called paper representative of *gold* has a constant tendency to displace it, as being not only more convenient, but also more safe.

If the above premises are correct, it necessarily follows that so long as a well-grounded confidence prevails in the public mind that paper money is good for the wealth or *value* which it represents, all the gold in the country might be withdrawn without loss or even embarrassment to its domestic transactions. But inasmuch as a certain amount of gold is indispensably necessary for *foreign* transactions, any deficiency in the article is soon discovered, and then gold becomes an article of merchandise, bearing a premium corresponding to its demand and supply. Inasmuch also as the popular belief remains fixed that the precious metals are the chief representatives of wealth and the sole bases of paper money, it follows that just as soon as there appears a deficiency of gold or a relative excess of paper money, the latter is immediately and unjustly depreciated as a representative of wealth. If at such a time a perfectly solvent bank should be suddenly called upon to redeem all its paper with *specie* it would be bankrupt. So also would the wealthiest and most prosperous merchant of New-York become bankrupt if required to pay off suddenly in *bank notes* all his debts, and discharge all his liabilities in a day. Now [illegible] arising from this erroneous popular belief. As soon as it is perceived, that the paper representative of wealth exceeds in any great degree the amount of *gold*, there immediately spring up thousands of private hoards, withdrawing the balance of the precious metals from circulation, and thus realizing the fears which ignorance had engendered.

At the commencement of this war, gold was a drug in the market, but as soon as the extraordinary war expenditures of the Government necessitated a corresponding increase of the circulating medium, and when, in obedience to this necessity, the requisite amount of Government currency had been superadded to the ordinary bank issues, then all this gold suddenly disappeared. I think I am warranted in saying that not over one-fourth of it has permanently left the country. Should three-fourths of the greenbacks now in circulation be withdrawn this gold would immediately reappear, and Government currency in its turn would carry a premium.

It is from the operation of these causes that our Government, with unrestricted and unexhausted powers of taxation, is nevertheless on the verge of bankruptcy—and that our people, with ample resources, *able and willing to pay all taxes necessary to carry on this war, are harassed and oppressed with a de*preciated currency—while at the same time coin of gold and silver is lying idle, buried out of sight, or else perverted from its legitimate use and sold at prices unjustifiably exorbitant.

The cause of the evil seems to me to suggest a remedy which is within the reach of the Government. Let the Government henceforth make all its contracts of $1,000 and over payable in special contract bonds of suitable denominations, bearing interest and convertible, and then let it collect all duties on *foreign* goods in gold and silver. One effect of this plan would be, to change for the better the class and character of contractors; but without entering at present into any argument on the merits of this suggestion, I submit it in the hope it may elicit the opinion of yourself and others.

HALIFAX.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 28.

PERSONAL.

—The Washington *Republican* says: "It may not be known that Mrs. Lincoln has contributed more than any lady at Washington, from her private purse, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers; and it is but just to add that day by day her carriage is seen in front of the hospitals, where she distributes with her own hands delicacies prepared in the kitchen of the White House."

—The Supreme Court of Connecticut, now in session, has been doing a large business in the way of granting divorces. The Hartford papers notice no less than a dozen successful applications, based for the most part on charges of desertion, adultery, &c., which were proven to be true.

—The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* denounces the story of T. Jefferson Boyer, regarding Mr. Cameron's attempt at bribery, as an utter falsehood, and demands that he shall be arrested and held to answer for his libelous statements. Gen. Cameron, it is said, will soon publish a counter statement.

—Capt. Drew, of Vermont, who was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and confined as a prisoner for a number of months, is expatiating upon his experiences to Vermont audiences.

—Mr. Henry V. Silvernail has recovered $9,000 from the Harlem Railroad Company for injuries sustained on the defendant's road in Dec. 1861. The Court also allowed him $300 for costs.

—The wife of the late Lieut.-Col. Garesché, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, arrived in St. Louis on Jan. 23.

—Mrs. Gen. Buell arrived in Cincinnati from Washington, *en route* to Louisville, on Jan. 24.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sons of Temperance.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION IN RELATION TO THE ORDER, AND OF ITS PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

The object, for the accomplishing of which the Order of Sons of Temperance was organized, is too well known to the readers of the TIMES to require explanation now. The object in publishing this brief statement is simply to give information of the present condition and prospects of the Order, as may be of interest to all who are friendly to the cause of temperance and humanity, such information having been collated from reports of the Grand Divisions, made to be presented to the National Division. The Order, as is known, is a secret one, but such only to the extent which has been deemed necessary to protect the Divisions from impositions by such as have not entitled themselves to its privileges or its benefits. As at present organized, there are three grades, so to speak, to which members belong, to wit: Subordinate Divisions, which are organized in towns and villages, wherever there are enough total abstinence men to form them; Grand Divisions, composed of members of Subordinate Divisions who have been officers. These Divisions generally represent States, Territories or Provinces—New-York being the only State in which there are two Grand Divisions, one representing Eastern and the other Western New-York; and a National Division, composed of representatives from the Grand Divisions, and the highest authority in the Order.

It is now nearly twenty years since the National Division was organized, and from that time until shortly before the breaking out of the rebellion, the Order went on increasing in numbers and power for doing good, from year to year. In the British Provinces the Order was in high favor, and is a flourishing condition. In the Southern States its growth and usefulness were surprising to Northern men; and in the Eastern, Western and Middle States it was progressing rapidly, doing a great work, not only in adding largely to its own numbers and strength, but in inducing thousands to form other temperance associations, who might have objections to what they considered a "secret society."

That the number of members, and the influence of the Order have been impaired by the rebellion is not to be denied. Like almost every other benevolent organization, it has suffered much. Of the whole Southern field but little is known. Whether the Sons of Temperance of the South maintain their Divisions, is not sufficiently well known to warrant a definite statement. There is, however, ground for the most serious apprehensions. There is not, nevertheless, anything like despondency in any of the reports. Among the other causes which have resulted in injury to the Order, the M. W. P. in his address refers directly to a failure of members to give a hearty support to that portion of the Press which has ever shown itself willing to publish such news and articles in relation to the progress of temperance as would benefit the cause and thereby aid in the sustenance of a high and sound morality within the sphere of its influence. The failure to keep a sufficient number of recruiting officers in the field, is, in his opinion, potent to all careful observers in its effects. These matters, however, will probably be better attended to in future. There is already a movement under consideration, which if carried out successfully, cannot result in otherwise great benefit to the country. There is probably not a Division in the loyal States that has not a number of members at the war, and it is now proposed to authorize such of those members as have continued worthy Sons of Temperance, to form subordinate Divisions in the army, without dues. In another sphere the Order has already succeeded in laying a basis from which the most gratifying results are now springing,—that is, the organization of the children in Sunday and other schools, into Juvenile Temperance Associations, such, for instance, as the Band of Hope. The admission of lady visitors to the subordinate Divisions, although opposed for a long time, was finally granted, and the utility of the measure is now fully established. The sentiment of the entire Order is now undoubtedly in favor of employing, to a much greater extent, the influence and coöperation of lady visitors in the workings of the subordinate Divisions.

The Divisions in this State, in this City, and in Brooklyn are now hard at work again. The losses by the war seem to have awakened them to the necessity of still more strenuous efforts for the reclamation of those who have looked "upon the wine when it is red and giveth its color in the cup," and who have drank whisky as a beverage, to their own injury and that of their families.

The following statistics are the aggregates, from the reports of the Grand Divisions representing States and parts of States, and British North America, not including any of the States in rebellion against the Government. Could the report from those States have been received, the aggregates (judging from former reports) would have been largely increased. Those represented are the following: East New-York, West New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, Missouri, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New-Brunswick, Canada West, Canada East.

No. of Divisions in operation	1,449
No. admitted	37,634
No. suspended	6,934
No. expelled	12,209
No. of deaths	1,007
No. who violated the pledge	6,900
No. reinstated	2,036
No. who violated pledge second time	1,118
No. of contributing members	63,132
No. of divisions in which lady visitors are accepted	1,062
No. of lady visitors in the jurisdiction	63,451
Paid for benefits, funerals, &c.	$19,972
Cash on hand, including money invested	$174,306
No. of public meetings held	4,026
No. of temperance tracts distributed	84,728
Total *per capita* to Grand Division	13,956
Total *per capita* to National Division	$1,262
No. of representations to National Division	376
No. of boys in Temperance Associations in the jurisdiction	28,166

Opening of the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

The opening of this new line was inaugurated yesterday, and was a splendid and successful affair.

Cards of invitation were issued for a trial trip from Jersey City to Bergen Point, yesterday morning, by the esteemed and popular President, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, whose perseverance and exertions, in all matters that have for their object the public convenience, cannot be too highly spoken of. The excursionists were requested to be at the depot of the Company on the South side ferry at 10 o'clock. These arrangements were fully complied with, and the whole party returned, headed by the worthy President, at three o'clock, and repaired to the large and commodious hotel of TAYLOR BROTHERS, where a splendid dinner awaited them. The bill of fare was of a very *recherché* nature, and was carried out to the letter.

THE DINNER.

Dishes were laid for 150 guests of the Company, and the tables in the large dining hall literally groaned with the good things which were heaped upon them.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY presided, and on his right sat Hon. Mayor ROMAN. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, and the cloth removed, the Chairman gave as the first toast:

"The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Drank standing, with applause.

The Chairman again rose, and after a lengthened and beautiful introduction to the next toast, referred to the great improvements of the age, and eulogized the system of railroads, especially the local line which had been opened and inaugurated that day. [Applause.] He recollected when New-York could not raise $600,000, and Jersey City not more than $300. Now look at the great change. He concluded by giving:

"The Corporation of Jersey City." [Applause.]

Hon. Mayor ROMAN being enthusiastically cheered rose to respond. He said:

Untrained in the exercise of public speaking, I can do no more in a reply to the sentiment you have adopted than express my warmest congratulations at the success of the public-spirited energy which you greet this day. [Applause.] I join my hopes with yours that the dark clouds which encompass our national sky may be dispelled by the efforts of victorious arms. [Renewed applause.] When reason shall resume her sway throughout our wide domain, and the harsh notes of war give place to the enjoyments of successful industry, and that our country, purified by the fiery trials through which she has passed, may start anew upon her career of improvement, joining together its people by the iron bands of progress, and fulfilling to the remotest ages the hopes and happiness of all mankind; may we be equal to our advantages, and faithful to the memories of the great founders of American liberties. [Applause.]

Mayor ROMAN then gave the following toast:

"Railroads, civilization and their progress, with Hudson County always foremost in the field." [Applause.]

The next toast was:

"The inhabitants of the township of Bergen."

To which EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, Esq., responded.

The next toast was:

"Prosperity to the enterprise of this day which we now inaugurate, and may it build up a commerce and a population honorable and worthy of the State of New-Jersey." [Drank with great applause.]

ISAAC SCUDDER, Esq., District Attorney, responded in a neat, pithy and humorous speech, which kept the company in bursts of laughter. Mr. SCUDDER concluded by giving the health of

"Messrs. PRICE and LONG, of Philadelphia, the dummy engine constructors." [Drank with applause.]

G. COLEMAN responded on behalf of the firm in a practical speech, during which he gave a very clear and plain elucidation of the working of the dummy engine, and which was listened to with great satisfaction.

After other toasts and sentiments were given and responded to, the company separated about six o'clock.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DUMMY ENGINE.

The steam passenger cars now running on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad are of Messrs. GRICE & LONG'S patent. These cars are in length of body 20 feet; width, 7 feet 9 inches; total length of car, including platforms, 30 feet 9 inches. The engines and boilers are located on the front platform and occupy a space in length, including room for coal bunkers, of 3 feet 6 inches, and the entire space occupied for engines and boilers is less than two-thirds the area of the platform. These cars have two 5½ inch cylinders and 10 inch stroke, and the motion is transmitted to the driving wheels by means of gearing, and are capable of exerting 15 to 18 horse-power. The engines are neatly and compactly arranged, and are above the platform, as is also the boiler. The engines being on one side and the boiler on the other, gives ample room for the engineer, and he has also the advantage of having all the machinery in view and under his control, so much so that he is not obliged to move from his proper position to touch any part of the machinery, or reach his coal, (anthracite is used for fuel.) He has a clear and unobstructed view ahead, and all is inclosed, so that from outside no part of the machinery is visible. These cars are built for the purpose of ascending grades 200 feet to the mile, with another car attached, carrying in all 70 passengers, which they have done. They move with perfect ease, and are under full control; running at six mile speed they can be brought to stand still in half their length, and whence so arranged as to make no noise from exhaust steam, and make no smoke. They are fitted with an ingeniously devised truck, whereby they are enabled to form the shortest street curves with less friction than the horse cars, although their wheels are 13 feet apart. We are informed that Messrs. GRICE & LONG are introducing their cars on the Philadelphia roads. They have also built larger cars, which are now running on branches of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The cost per diem for running is less than two-thirds of the cost of horse cars, and the wear and tear is but a trifle in comparison therewith. We also noticed these cars are heated by means of steam through pipes, which are laid in the floor, covered over with matting. This we consider a great desideratum. We are informed that Messrs. GRICE & LONG have built city passenger cars on the same principle of those in which we rode, that have ascended grades of 330 feet to the mile, with 68 passengers. The water is carried in tanks under the seats in the car, and have coal and water space sufficient to run 12 miles. These cars are capable of attaining a speed of 12 miles per hour. Their larger cars have made 28 miles per hour.

The New-York Evening Law Class.

At a meeting of the members of the "New-York Evening Law Class," held at their class-room on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the advantages derived by them from the course of instruction adopted by Prof. M. A. KING, (late Professor of Pleadings, Evidence and Practice and Criminal and Equity Jurisprudence at the Ohio Union Law College,) the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of instruction adopted by the Professor, viz.: Of going through *Greenleaf* on Evidence with Blackstone's Commentaries, diversified by lectures on [illegible] of the law, concluding with the code; together with his pertinent elucidations and practical illustrations of the various subjects brought before us, aided by [illegible] and making perfectly comprehensible to the whole class the most intricate points of law, deserve and receive our warmest commendation.

Resolved, That the trials of issues of law and fact in the "Moot Courts," (which branch of our studies we deem of the utmost value,) conducted as they are in strict conformity with the rules adopted by the State Courts, while they practically familiarize us with the application of the law of pleadings and evidence, and impart to us an ease and confidence in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses and in addressing a Court, as is alone to be acquired by practice, they have also the effect of making us able and thorough practitioners.

Resolved, That we most heartily and unanimously recommend all those who propose soon to present themselves for admission to practice to join the "Evening Law Class," knowing that the course of instruction is admirably adapted to prepare one for the examination to which he must submit.

CHARLES S. BERNARD, President, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GEO. W. PEARSALL, Secretary, No. 8 Tryon-row.

Work of the City Marshal During 1862.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. ADAM BROWN, and his assistants, during 1862:

Licenses and Renewals of Same.	Number.	Rates.	Am't Rec'd.
Boarding-houses	45	$10 00	$450 00
Express wagons	211	5 00	1,055 00
Renewals	259	2 50	675 00
Venders of fish, fruit, &c.	243	5 00	1,215 00
Renewals	716	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public carts	1,114	[illegible]	2,785 00
Renewals	2,154	[illegible]	2,577 00
Charcoal venders	40	5 00	200 00
Renewals	149	50	74 50
Wooden-ware peddlers	3	2 50	7 50
Renewals	4	[illegible]	1 00
To sell powder	31	2 50	[illegible]
Renewals	77	50	38 50
Kindling-wood	261	[illegible]	252 00
Renewals	42	50	21 00
Porters	65	1 00	65 00
Renewals	233	[illegible]	58 75
Cartmen	473	1 00	473 00
Renewals	479	50	239 50
Dirt-carts	219	[illegible]	[illegible]
Renewals	290	25	72 25
Fines for violation of ordinances	661	—	822 00
Surplus—Sept. 31, Oct. 31	—	—	3 00
Two-horse cars, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	44	50 00	2,200 00
One-horse cars, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	27	25 00	675 00
Two-horse cars, Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	50	50 00	2,500 00
One-horse cars, Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	20	25 00	500 00
Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, (license fee per car limited by the charter to $20)	24	20 00	480 00
Total receipts for the year			$18,374 50
Total receipts for the year 1861			16,586 50
Increase in 1862			$1,788 00

During the year, 2,007 complaints were heard, which were disposed of by fines, revocations of license, reprimanding, &c. The Second, Third and Fourth avenue Railroad Companies refuse to pay license fees on their cars, and the question of their obligation to pay such fees is now being tried in the Courts. The test is being made on the Third-avenue Company. They and the Second-avenue Company have never paid any license fees for their cars. The Fourth-avenue (or Harlem) Company, paid the fees for one or two years, several years ago, and then refused to pay them any longer. These Corporations take the ground that their charters are grants, protecting them from all taxation not expressed in them.

It should be added that, besides the work embraced in the foregoing synopsis, the Marshal and his officers performed a very considerable amount of good in redressing the wrongs of abused servant girls and seamstresses whom swindling employers sought to defraud of their hard-earned fortunes. Indeed, the consideration of cases of this character forms the chief part of the multifarious duties devolved upon these officials.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.—The Independent Telegraph Company having completed the extension of their line to Philadelphia, have laid across the North River a large and substantial cable—probably the largest and best cable ever made in the United States. It is composed of four conductors of No. 14 copper wire, each one coated with gutta percha—three coatings—5-16 inches in diameter outside, and each strand wound with fine jute, well tarred. The four conductors thus prepared are then laid up like a rope, with lateral strands of hemp between each, and the whole wound with two-thread Manila yarn, and well tarred; over this is placed 20 No. 9 galvanized iron wires, and then bound around with No. 9 galvanized wire, thus forming a complete shield for the core. The weight is about seven tons per mile—length one mile. This cable was manufactured by the Bishop Gutta Percha Company, of this City, and was laid by Col. SPEED, President of the Line, assisted by Mr. MARKS, the foreman of the Gutta Percha Works. The line will be in working condition to Philadelphia in a few days.

LECTURES ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of five lectures on "Physiology and the Laws of Health," especially dwelling upon the diseases of women and children, commencing to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third-avenue. The first lecture will be free. Subsequent lectures, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of February, will be given at the same place, and same hour. The subjects will be illustrated by skeleton, manikin, casts, &c. Mrs. JONES is a regular graduate, an experienced teacher, and a pleasing speaker. Ladies cannot better improve their time than in heeding her advice.

NEW HEADQUARTERS.—Brig.-Gen. DANIEL ULLMAN'S headquarters are at No. 200 Broadway. Applications for commissions are pouring in upon him from all directions. His chief difficulty is that of selection.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.—The new Hall of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benefit Society, located in Fulton-street, corner of Pineapple, was inaugurated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building was formerly used as a concert saloon and gymnasium. It has recently been rearranged and fitted up for the above Association, and is now one of the finest and most capacious halls in the city. Societies Nos. 1 and 2 of Brooklyn, and No. 2 of New-York, assembled about 2 o'clock P. M., and, preceded by two bands of music, marched through Fulton-street, Court-street, Atlantic-street, Fulton-avenue, Bridge-street, Hudson-avenue, Little-street, John-street, York and Main streets, back to the Hall. The members all appeared in full regalia, and presented a very good appearance. The procession numbered about 300 men. After returning to the Hall the Societies were dismissed.

ASSAULT ON BOARD OF A FERRY-BOAT.—NATHAN BLAND, a colored man, was arraigned before Justice PERRY, on Saturday, on the charge of assault upon WILLIAM PURDY, a deck hand on one of the Fulton ferry-boats, and causing considerable disturbance. BLAND desired to take a seat in the ladies' cabin and PURDY informed him that it was against the rules. BLAND insisted upon his right to go in and was proceeding to enter the door when he was seized by PURDY and pulled back. A scuffle ensued, and BLAND taking hold of PURDY'S arm with his teeth, bit him severely. A crowd gathered about them and there was quite an excitement. On the arrival of the boat on the Brooklyn side the accused was given in charge of a policeman. He was convicted of the assault before the Justice and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A new fire company has been organized in South Brooklyn, to take the place of Neptune Engine Company No. 2, which was disbanded in 1860. The members desire a steam apparatus, and, as the Commissioners are rather dilatory in recommending the Common Council to procure one, have made arrangements to purchase one on their own account. An order has been given to Mr. LEMER, of the New-York Novelty Works, to furnish an engine within the next six weeks, to weigh 4,000 pounds with water in boiler. The price is $3,500. The company will run a borrowed steamer meanwhile. The house of No. 2 is situated on the corner of Hicks and Degraw streets.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The new Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Western District, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, assumed the duties of his position yesterday, the 1st inst. On the evening previous, the firemen presented him with a full suit of fireman's clothes and a silver trumpet, the latter bearing an appropriate inscription. The ceremonies took place at Gothic Hall, in Adams-street, and was largely attended. After the presentation, a collation, speeches, instrumental and vocal music constituted the remainder of the night's entertainment.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of ADAM NUMANN, who was seriously injured about one week since by falling from a railroad car, at the corner of Classon and Flushing avenues, and from the effects of which he died. The deceased, it appears, jumped off the front platform while the car was in motion, and was run over. A verdict of death from injuries accidentally received was rendered by the jury. The deceased leaves a family, residing in A-street, Greenpoint.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The remains of Mr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, an old exempt fireman, formerly attached to Engine Company No. 17, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, were yesterday conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery from the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in Lawrence-street. The members of Joppa Lodge, F. A. M., and a large number of exempt and active firemen, accompanied the body to its last resting-place.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 145, mainly from the following causes: Consumption, 15; convulsions, infantile, 10; diphtheria, 6; croup, 5; hydrocephalus, 7; inflammation, 8; scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs, 8 each; hydrophobia, 1, &c. Adults, 57; children, 88; under 1 year of age, 36. Natives of the United States, 108; England and Ireland, 12 each; Unknown, 5; Wales, 2; Scotland, 1.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN A DWELLING.—Officer O. H. SMITH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, discovered an unoccupied two-story frame house in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle, on fire, early on Sunday morning. On approaching the premises he found that a number of barrels, filled with shavings and cotton, placed by the side of the building and ignited. He pulled the barrels down and succeeded in suppressing the flames. The incendiary was not discovered.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the basement of No. 236 Atlantic-street, occupied by Mrs. WILSON, on Saturday evening last, causing damage to the extent of $75. The same evening an alarm was caused in the First District by the burning of a window curtain at No. 186 Prospect-street, originating from a lighted candle.

THE POLICE PRECINCTS.—The Police Precincts of Brooklyn have recently been so altered as to make them more uniform in extent. The small precincts have been enlarged, while the large ones have been contracted. The new arrangement went into effect yesterday.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1223, 1381, 1377, 933, 1, 5½, 17, 73, 119, 133, 135, 143, 205, 213, 237, 249, 251, 265, 279, 237. Part II.—Nos. 715½, 1038, 1098, 494½, 1130, 266, 268, 276, 322, 344, 380, 388, 442, 444, 416, 502, 573, 646, 650, 612.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 304, 775, 1690, 1895, 1919, 2267, 2301, 2310, 2827, 2377, 2381, 2846. Part II.—Nos. 1623, 1650, 2314, 2496, 3112, 2494, 2976, 2972, 2944, 2898, 2878, 2904.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 1063, 673, 1039, 734, 707, 93, 1089, 846½, 930, 1050, 666, 1062, 1092, 1093, 1094. Part II.—Nos. 733, 1010, 260¼, 1054, 1791, 1062, 1005, 795½, 904, 1094, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 31, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

SUNDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

We learn from Washington that the Senate Committee on Finance, to whom the Treasury Bill passed by the House has been referred, will probably report several important, and, in one phase of the measure, radical amendments to it.

1. The first section, which contemplates the sale or negotiation of any part of $300,000,000 Funded Stock, twenty years to run, at best market price, before the close of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1863, and a like sale of $600,000,000 during the next fiscal year, to be so amended as to leave the date to which the Stock may run unlimited, except in the discretion and agreement of the Secretary at the time of sale or negotiation. The price is already unrestricted, but to make the Stock more desirable to the takers than 20 years, the Secretary under this amendment may negotiate for a 40 or 50 year 5 ℔ cent. Stock, or a 20 or 30 year 6 ℔ cent. Stock. Or, on the other hand, in case a large sacrifice by way of discount below the par value is necessary to insure the Money, and he deems it best to confine such sacrifice to a 5 or 10 year Stock, he is at liberty to do so. The rate of interest is limited to not over 6 ℔ cent. per annum, but he can sell the Stock at any given point below par, so as to pay the taker an average of 7 or 8, or even 10 per cent. per annum, if required to meet the public exigencies; all Funded Interest to be paid, as at present, half-yearly, in Gold Coin.

2. The Committee, we learn, propose to change the interest on the $400,000,000 of 3-year 6 ℔ cent. Treasury paper, from Gold to currency, and to add a proviso to the second section, to the effect that all *future* issues of temporary paper, such as certificates of indebtedness and certificates of deposit, shall bear interest in currency only. Under this restriction the *present* Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. interest certificates of indebtedness would be paid off at maturity, $1,000 in currency and $60 in gold for interest, and not renewed in this form. And under it the present Gold-bearing 5 ℔ cent. certificates of deposit would be paid off immediately, and $50,000,000 United States Notes of lawful tender reserved for this payment, under the act of July 11, at once released.

3. *The third section, authorizing a further issue of $300,000,000 United States Notes of legal tender, to be stricken out;* and to this, it is believed, the House of Representatives, with the amendment to the Loan section, will agree: a result which, however unexpected, must be attributed to the enormous speculations in Gold Coin, in this market, since the original bill was introduced, and in fancy Stock values within the same period, under the vicious pretext that the phrensy is not in unproductive Shares and questionable Bonds, but that there is a panic in the National Currency, as proposed to be enlarged, which justifies the wildest calculations of this extraordinary movement! Had the appreciation of the Gold-bearing income Securities of the National Government preceded or even slowly followed the rapid advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, it is possible that Congressional interposition might have been avoided; but as the matter stands, the sacrifice and discredit is wholly with the Government, and the advantages exclusively to the speculators in Gold Coin and fancy values, whose interests are and have been to foster the suggestion of panic in the Currency, on the plea that this $300,000,000 is to be *immediately* (though such is not the tenor of the original section) added to its volume.

The purpose of the amendment to the First Section and of striking out the Third, is *to limit absolutely the National Circulation to the existing issue;* and to make the new Funded Stocks, by their periodical sale in large sums below par, an object of the most favorable investment to every class of people pending the War, and of rapid and legitimate appreciation after the Peace. Unless the views of Mr. CHASE have recently undergone a change, his policy will probably be to sell a 10-year Stock for the best price he can make for large sums at a time, stipulating with the takers for subsequent periodical options at the same price, so as to secure to them the monopoly of the market within a given period; the sacrifice below par thus falling exclusively on the present generation. It may be, however, that he will change this policy to that of the French and English Governments during their Wars, and create a very long 6 ℔ cent. Stock, or an irredeemable 5 ℔ cent. Stock, so as to avoid the present sacrifice by entailing a heavier cost, in the way of interest, on the succeeding generations. In any event, he is left free, should the amendments prevail, to command absolutely the Money market on the present volume of the National Circulation—or as that volume will be, under the Acts of 1862 and the recent Joint Resolution, when all the U. S. Notes of legal-tender are out,—by tempting offers of the Public Stocks, which cannot fail to appreciate as the War draws to a successful close, and the interest on which, *in Gold,* is, under all circumstances, doubly insured by the Customs Revenue alone.

We understand that other amendments are proposed to the Bill by the Senate Committee. The Deposit Bank section is stricken out of *this* Bill, but incorporated in the General Banking Bill. The tax on all Bank Circulation, other than under the General Banking Bill, is proposed to be made uniform at 2 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, without regard to Capital. Under the General Banking Bill, should that become a law, the equivalent of 2 ℔ *cent. to the Government takes the form of* a reservation of 2 ℔ cent. of the interest on the United States Stocks pledged for the Circulation, and the Banks availing of the law may be employed as Treasury Depositories, under certain regulations as to security, and their registered Circulation made receivable for Public Dues, other than for Customs. We do not understand how the convertibility of the Three-Year 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes into legal tender Circulation is to be changed in the Second Section; the theory of the amendment to the First or Loan Section being that if this Three-Year interest-bearing paper will not float at 6 ℔ cent., or returns too rapidly for reconversion, that the long Stocks *must be sold* to supply the Money. The proviso against the further issue of Circulation to meet these conversions is continued as in the original Bill.

The Trade of the past week was generally active, and speculation in the leading staples, both Foreign and Domestic, greatly excited. The Cotton now coming forward, and which recently arrived from the Southwest, is paying enormous gains to the receivers, the rise within the week being 12 to 15 cents the pound, the price reaching 90@93 cents. Similar speculations are going on in Tobacco, Whisky, and nearly all the Domestic staples consumed at home, and in Breadstuffs and Provisions for Export, the latter following up the rapid advance in Gold and Foreign Exchange. The fortunes made on Cotton, at present prices, may be estimated from the weekly receipts, reported at from 3,500 to 4,000 bales ℔ week, (but believed to be greater when the amount brought in Express cars from Chicago and Cincinnati is added,) bought in Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas, from 10 to 25 cents, and resold here at 75 to 90 cents. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise are moderate. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce quite large for the season.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange, both in Gold Coin and Customs Notes, and in all descriptions of Shares and Bonds, except the Public Stocks of the United States, shows but little abatement. The changes, upward and downward, however, have become more frequent, especially in the Railway Shares, and amounted on several occasions through the week to 5@8 and even 10 ℔ cent., on certain descriptions. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	155¾@160@156¼
U. S. Notes for Customs	[illegible]
U. S. 6 ℔ cents. 1881	96@95
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ℔ cts.	102@103
New-York Central	121¼@125¾@121¾@128¾
New-York and Erie	73¾@83¾@79@75
Erie Preferred Shares	105¾@103½@105¾
Rock Island	94¾@90@91¼
Michigan Guaranteed	105¼@102@105¼
Michigan Southern	66¾@58¾@64@58¾
Michigan Central	99@95@96
Toledo	94@85¼@90¾
Galena	95¾@90@91¼
Illinois Central	95¼@90@91¼
Panama	185@187
Pacific Mail	178¼@163@169
Missouris	66¾@63¾
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]

Cleveland and Pittsburgh .... [illegible]
Harlem Common .... 38¾@31½@34¾

The speculation in Gold and the Railway Shares started off Saturday morning at a further advance in prices, but before the first call was through at the early regular Board the demand was less vigorous, and at the 1 o'clock Public Board a general decline ensued of 1¼ to 2½ ℔ cent. from the best sales of the morning. Some time sales of Gold Coin were made at and a fraction above 160 at the early Board, as against 158¾ at the 1 o'clock meeting. Custom-house Notes moved in about the same proportion. Taking Erie Common Stock as the index to the fancy dealings, the difference from the first to the very closing sales of the day on the Railway list was about 2 ℔ cent. And as compared with Friday night, the quotations at 4 o'clock were 1@1½ ℔ cent. down, with less excitement among buyers; New-York Central quoted in the afternoon, dividend off.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158¼	158¾	Harlem	37	34¾
U.S.C.H.Notes	158¾	164¾	Harlem Pref.	69	67
Tennessees	66	66¾	Mich. Central	97	96
Missouris	63¾	63¾	Mich. Southern	61	58¾
N. Y. Central	128¾	119¾	Mich. Guarant'd	105¾	105¾
Erie	79¾	79	Illinois Central	95¾	93¾
Erie Preferred	105¾	105¾	Pittsburgh	70¾	70
Hudson	94	94	Galena	93¾	91¾
Toledo	95¾	95¾	Rock Island	92¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	171	169	U.S. 6 Cents	102	102

The Market was influenced by rumors from Washington, by telegraph and otherwise, of the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate on the Third Section of the House Treasury Bill, to the effect that a further authority to issue United States Notes of legal tender is to be stricken out; together with orders at 1 o'clock to sell Gold and Stocks, supposed from the same quarter.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Chatham	92
Mechanics	105	People's	93
National	94	Bank of the Republic	105¾
Commerce	92¾	Metropolitan	104
American Exchange	99	Importers' and Traders'	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	73¼
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44¾
Erie seconds, '79	113	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	87
Erie fourths, '80	112	Lack. & W. Bonds	115
Erie fifths, '88	108	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	120
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	119¾
Hud. firsts, '69	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	110
Hud. thirds, '75	112	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¾
Hud. conv. '67	111	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	119¾
Har. 1sts, '69	119	Chi. & R. I. firsts	113
Har. seconds, '68	109	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113¾
Har. thirds, '68	105¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113
Mich. C. s. f. conv. '69	128¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	96
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	126	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83¾
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	84¾		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,579,456, against $2,898,763 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,235,591, against $3,009,767 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,331,000, against $305,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calender* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $677,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$88,784,000
Add since 1st of January	13,803,000
Total to date	$102,587,000
Against same date 1862	60,918,184
Increased Import since July 1	$42,668,814

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were	$95,080,000
Add since 1st of January	13,547,505
Total to date	$108,627,505
Against same date 1862	85,335,302
Increased Export since July 1	$23,292,203

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was	$31,481,000
Add since Jan. 1	4,254,000
Total to date	$35,735,000
Against same date, 1862	4,213,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,522,000

The business at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the month of January was:

In Customs Receipts	$4,386,337
From Loans	2,364,736
Internal Taxes	1,909,022
Post-office	252,000
Transfers in United States Notes	12,000,000
Patents and Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$20,911,239
Add Jan. 1 balance	10,286,317
Together	$31,197,556
Disbursements	23,998,667
Balance Jan. 31	$7,198,889

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$9,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	100,700	—$127,700 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	$9,200	
Foreign Bullion	8,500	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	2,000	—$19,700 00
Total deposits, payable in Bars	74,400	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	73,000	—$174,400 00
Gold Bars Stamped		101,976 22
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		125,668 98

The January half-yearly Dividend of 10 ℔ cent. declared by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company will be paid to-day at the United States Trust Company. This will make 20 ℔ cent. paid to the shareholders of this prosperous corporation out of the business of the year 1862.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday were $906,517, including $270,187 from Customs; the payments $1,173,484; balance, $7,198,889.

The market for Money on Saturday was active among the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. Some of the large lenders called in their demand loans, and under this temporary pressure a good many Stocks were sold for cash. The discussion is renewed on the Street against the facilities offered by the Banks to speculators in Gold, by receiving special deposits of Gold and certifying checks upon it, which checks are used to raise Currency at other Banks or with private lenders, without the removal of the Gold. The same Gold is, therefore, reported in the weekly Bank Statements as part of the true condition of the Bank, while the extent to which certificates or direct loans are made upon it cannot be known to the public, or the actual Specie means of the Bank appreciated. The Shares of the Banks, in market credit, have not been helped from this vicious practice. On the contrary, it being well understood that the bulk of their own securities is in Government Stock and Treasury Bills, which daily suffer in credit from the speculation in Gold thus stimulated, Bank Stocks fail to participate, to any extent, in the present large advance in other values on the Stock Exchange.

It is not improbable, if the practice referred to be not voluntarily reformed, that a brief amendment to the General Banking law of this State will be moved at Albany, to the effect of restraining all Banks from receiving Gold during the suspension of Specie payments, on *special deposit,* or of using their vaults for the safe keeping of Gold except at the risk of the owner, and as no part of the true condition of the Bank, weekly advertised for the information and security of the public. Also restraining the issue or certification of any receipt, check, or other token, that such deposits are in their vaults. And also restraining all loans or advances upon Gold Coin, whether in their own vaults or certified to be in the vaults of their neighbors, or in the Treasury of the United States.

Financial and Commercial News by the Australasian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The action of the Bank of England in advancing the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. was generally regarded as a timely and salutary precaution against the flood of Joint Stock projects which were starting up under the ease in the Money Market. The movement produced very little effect upon the funds. Consols were weak on the 16th at 92¼@92⅜.

In the Discount market, good bills were taken at 3¾@3⅞. The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in Bullion of £533,368. BARING, BROS. & CO. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 3⅛d.; Eagles, 76s. 4¼d.

For American Securities, BARINGS merely give the following quotations: United States Fives, 61¾; Boston City Fours and a Half, 81; Virginia Fives, 49@53.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 17—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand in the early part of the week was on a limited scale, and in anticipation that the next accounts from America might be more favorable for peace, the market became dull and irregular, many holders submitting to a reduction of ½d. ℔ lb. from last week's quotations. On Wednesday advices were received from America announcing the emancipation of the slaves in the Confederate States, and a determination on the part of the North to preserve the Union at all hazards. This, together with favorable news from India, led to large demands, and 20,000 bales were sold at an advance of ½d.@¾d. ℔ lb. on the previous rates. On Thursday there was rather less doing, in consequence of the advance in the Bank rate of interest of from 3 to 4 ℔ cent; prices, however, remain tolerably well supported. The business done in American has been very limited; prices remaining without material change from last week. In Egyptian the transactions have been considerable, and prices, which gave way about 1d. ℔ lb., have nearly recovered to the level of last week's quotations. Brazil has been in good request and closes unchanged from Friday last. Surats continue largely in demand, and close about ¼d. ℔ lb. higher than last week's quotations, having recovered ¾d. ℔ lb. from the depressed sales of Tuesday. The week's business adds up 54,630 bales, including 30,270 bales taken on speculation and 5,240 for export. Friday's business was about 5,000 bales, one-half on speculation and for export, closing quietly at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	27¼d.	Middling Orleans	24¾d.
Fair Mobile	26¾d.	Middling Mobile	24d.
Fair Uplands	25¾d.	Middling Uplands	24d.
Mid. Surats 15½d.@16½d.			

Stock on hand, 305,030 bales, including 60,550 American. At sea from India, 105,400 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—The tone of the market yesterday was firmer, and both Cloth and Yarn were quoted a shade higher. Business, however, was very slow.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.; GORDON, BRUCE & CO., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report: Flour slow at former rates. Wheat in fair demand at 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western; 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. for Southern; 10s.@11s. for White Western, and 11s.@12s. for Southern, ℔ 100 lbs. Corn in good demand and firm, for good Mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d. White, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. and others report: Beef and Pork continue much depressed by heavy receipts; prices of each are called 2s. 6d. lower. Bacon in large supply and again rather cheaper. Butter rather more doing, especially in the finer sorts. Lard has been active, but closes quiet at 37s.@38s. 6d. Tallow, without material change. Butchers' Association 44s.@44s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes—sales of 200 bbls. at 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pots and 31s.@31s. 6d. for Pearls. Rosin—1,000 bbls. American sold at 20s. for Common and 29s.@25s. 6d. for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 120s. for American. Sugar freely supplied at previous rates. Coffee quiet. Rice in better demand without improvement in price. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. Linseed active and dearer. Linseed Cakes—£6 17s. 6d.@£9 for American. Clover Seed—American Red 45s. 6d.@47s. Jute in good demand and rather dearer. Fish Oils inactive. Petroleum keeps quiet. Crude easier. Pennsylvania £30 ℔ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO. report: BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at full prices. TEA active and firm; Congo 1s.@1s. 3d. RICE unaltered. IRON steady, £5 10s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails. PETROLEUM easier. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE advanced to 120s., closing nominal. ROSIN 27s. for common. LINSEED OIL advanced to 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. SPERM OIL neglected. COD £46.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 114 bbls. Ashes, 6,600 bbls. *Flour, 194 bbls. and 1,752 bags, Corn Meal, 8,393 bush.* Corn, 1,570 bushels Rye, 3,383 bushels Barley, 12,803 bushels Oats, 2,030 bushels Malt, 3,614 pkgs. Provisions, and 904 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 587 bbls., including 200 bbls. Pots and 167 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales, 500 bags, Java, at 35c.; 320 bags Rio at 30½c.@31c., and 570 bags St. Domingo, at 29c.@29½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bales, chiefly at about 90c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in moderate supply and demand at full rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are selling to arrive within a range of from 4 65@5 25 ℔ cwt., in the absence of supplies, here. A fair demand prevails for Mackerel at steady figures, and for Herring, at rising prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively sought after, at a further rise of 5c.@25c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8; chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$8 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 60	@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 10	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 50	@10 50

Southern Flour is quite brisk and buoyant; sales 4,000 bbls., at $7 75@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl.; sales 2,300 bbls. Extra, at $7 50@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand, at $5 30@$6 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey; $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, chiefly for export and on speculation, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 180,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $2; Amber Western, at $1 71@$1 75; Red Western (Winter) at $1 65@$1 71; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 65@$1 69; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 55; White State at $2 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quite active at an advance of 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, 172,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for shipping Mixed Western; 90c.@93c. for Eastern do.; 90c.@90c. for Unsound; 96c.@98c. for Yellow, and 92c.@96c. for White Western, and $1@$1 02 for Yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 04@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canada, at 69c.@71c.; Western, at 70c.@72c.; State, at 71c.@72c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 47½@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,600 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and good demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request at buoyant prices, including new at 16c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate and sales light, during the past week. The receipts comprised 30,635 hides; sales, 20,950 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEEKS & WARNER, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23½ lbs., 30c.@31c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 30c.@30½c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 California, 23 lbs., 29½c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Minatitlan, 20 lbs., 21½c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 300 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., on private terms; 500 Western, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 55 lbs., 10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4,300 Country Slaughter, 55@60 lbs., 10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., part 10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 261,300 Dry Hides, 1,000 Wet-Salted Hides, (viz.: 106,500 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 45,000 Rio Grande, 10,000 California, &c., 9,000 Orinoco, 20,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 800 Maracaibo, 500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,000 Chili and Peruvian, 3,000 Minas, Para and Maranham, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 600 Honduras, &c., 3,500 Savanilla and Bogota, 25,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,500 West Indies, 700 African Kips, 1,000 Wet-Salted California. *Stock at Other Ports*—At Boston, 40,967 Hides, and 1,419 bales Hides; at Salem, 9,060 Hides; at Philadelphia, 6,000.

IRON—Pig has been in good request at advancing prices, including Scotch Pig at $35 50@$36, and No. 1 American at $34 50@$35 per ton. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "The market is firm and advancing, with a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, but most makers are sold up and not disposed to contract to any extent. The sales are chiefly to go West, including 2,000 tons Forge, on terms kept private; and 1,300 tons No. 1 at $36 usual terms, delivered here. Scotch Pig is firm at $34@$35. The demand for Manufactured Iron is active and prices fully sustained and firm."

LEATHER—All kinds are actively sought after, at rising prices. Week's receipts of Sole, about 47,000 sides.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair request, at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Petroleum, at 24c.@25c., and refined do., at 41c.@43c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 12½ for old Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$12 50 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling freely, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quite active, at 7¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.; sales, 3,700 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 4,000 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and buoyant; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$24 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Butter continues in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese sells freely, at 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 600 bags East India at $7 50@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 5,000 bushels Clover at $7@$7 50 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales 1,400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@13c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 110,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,900 bbls. at 56c.@61c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Heavy transactions have been reported in this and the neighboring markets during the past week, at advanced prices. The speculative demand has been active. Sales have transpired in New-York of 300,000 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at 66c.@70c., but including some pulled at 62c.@70c.; also some 3,000 bales foreign, including Cape, Mestiza, &c., on terms not made public. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reports sales of 400,000 lbs. domestic at 65c.@73c., and 100,000 lbs. California, part at 45c. ℔ lb.; 1,725 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at the range of quotations. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of about 500,000 lbs. domestic, at 65c.@73c. for common; 72c.@77c. for fine, which is now held higher; 74c.@76c. for tub; 65c.@66c. for pulled, and 45c.@50c. for unwashed.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@6¾d. ℔ bushel; 180 bales Hops, at ½d. ℔ lb.; 2,250 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@27s. 6d., for sailing vessels, and 50s.@55s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London, 2,650 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 7½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; and 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been a British ship, 530 tons, and a British bark to Bristol, 30s.; a British brig, 160 tons, to West Coast of Africa and back, $3,000; a British schooner, 94 tons, to Cartagena and back, $1,300; a British brig, 136 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 55c., Molasses, $4 on and $4 50 under deck; a British schooner, 104 tons, to Guadaloupe, Shooks, 45c., payable in gold; one, 115 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; a schooner, 168 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,800; one, 396 tons, to North Side Cuba, about 50c. ℔ bbl.; a bark, 300 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 241 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 42½c., and $3 75 under deck; a British brig, 120 tons, from St. Jago to New-York, 40c., $3 on and $3 50 under deck; a brig, 310 tons, from Portland to Havana, Box Shooks, about 28c.; a ship, 724 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a Norwegian brig, 260 tons, to Rio Janeiro, a Norwegian bark, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, to Marseilles, a British bark, 297 tons, 22,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Bremen bark, 283 tons, to Havana, with privilege of Matanzas, a foreign bark, 450 tons, to Matamoras and back, and a British schooner to Halifax, N. S., on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York office on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans...Steamer Rio Bio...........Jan. 31.
For Newbern and Port Royal......Steamer Augusta Dinsmore....Feb. 1.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...........4½ A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.
The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 28th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.
Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.
A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

F. C. LIGHTE AND CO.
After the 1st of February the manufacture of Piano-fortes will be continued, as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 421 Broome-st., by F. C. LIGHTE, (senior partner of the firm of Lighte & Bradburys,) and L. ERNST, who will take the place of Messrs. Bradburys, withdrawing. The establishment will be open with a fine assortment of instruments, for sale and to be on the most liberal terms.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
No. 421 Broome-st.

NEW MUSIC—"HOME IS HOME," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," "Forget Me If you Can, but Forgive," by J. R. Thomas, the popular ballad writer, and are sung by Bryants' and Hooley's Minstrels. Price 30 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM FOR THE MILLION.—"Suffer Little Children to come unto Me;" "Bury me in the Morning, Mother;" "Little Ella's an Angel;" "Willie's gone to Heaven," by S. C. Foster. HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. C. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 735 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

OPERATORS TAUGHT ON SINGER'S and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines by experienced operators. Hemming, gauging, braiding and tucking taught perfect for $1. Shirt making and family sewing at No. 136 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

PERSONAL.

A PHYSICIAN, WITH A HANDSOME INCOME, would like to marry. The essentials on the lady's part are refinement, amiability and wealth. No interview desired until mutual eligibility is demonstrated. Address, for one week, A. E. T., Station G, Post-office.

WILLIS & BALDWIN, LATE DRY Goods House of Pine-st., address a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 944 Post-office. You will hear of something to your advantage.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about 3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
6,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
[illegible]
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $1.
[illegible]
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

AT KINZEY'S
CLEARING SALE.
$60,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS.
ATTENTION.
THE GREAT ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE IS ADVANCING THE PRICES OF GOODS, AND IN THE SPRING GOODS WILL BE NEARLY DOUBLE THE PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM.
GOODS AT THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE AT THE OLD PRICES.
3,000 yards Silk Illusions, 6c.
5,000 yards Crapes for Dresses, 12½c.
11,500 YARDS DRESS TARLETANS, 12c., 18c., 25c.
LACE AND MUSLIN COLLARS, 6c. to $3 50. — FINE WORKED SETS, 75c. to $1
2,000 Gent's Fine Shirt Bosoms, 12c. to 20c.
1,500 Gent's Fine Shirt Bosoms, 25c. to 50c.
EVERYTHING IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
2,000 Shetland Wool Veils, closing at 18c.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 7c., 8c., 9c.
7,500 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 11c., 12c.
2,000 Ladies' fine French Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12½c.
1,200 Ladies' rich lace Handkerchiefs, 25c., 37c.
2,000 Ladies' extra grass linen, 25c.
3,000 Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.
2,000 Gents' very fine, all linen, 22c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 Gents, all linen, Hemmed, 20c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Gents Imitation Silk, 18c., 25c.
AT KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE.
1,000 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 3 for 1c.
1,500 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS 1c. spool.
2,000 DOZENS WHITE, BLACK AND COLORS, 2c.
1,500 DOZENS EXCELLENT, 200 yards, 4c.
700 DOZENS BEST CROCHET COTTON, 4c. spool.
750 DOZENS BEST LINEN FLOSS, 2c. spool.
Genuine Orrs and Maconaughts, 200 yards, 4c.
15,000 Pieces WORSTED SKIRT BRAIDS, ALL COLORS, 3 cents piece. — 50,000 Skeins BEST SEWING SILKS, ALL COLORS, BLACK AND WHITE, 9 cents a dozen.
30,000 DOZENS GOLD STONE, MOSAIC AND CAMEO BUTTONS, worth 50c., selling for 12c. — 30,000 SPOOLS BEST SEWING SILKS, AT 18c. Dozen Spools.
Crochet braids, 1c., 2c., piece.
Best English Hair Pins 2c. box.
5,000 pieces Worsted Trimming Braids, 2c.
10,000 Yards Fine Alpaca Braids, 3c.
5,000 Pieces Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
2,000 Balls Fine Twilled Tapes, 2c., 3c.
10,000 Balls Dress Cord, 2 balls, 1c.
11,500 Spools Fine French Cottons, 2c.
Best Pins and Needles, 4c. paper.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BRACELETS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c.
BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 pairs Best Kids, spotted, 25c.
2,000 pairs GENTS' Very Best Kids, 50c.
2,500 pairs Ladies' Best Kids, 75c.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF WINTER HOSIERY WITH 1,500 LOTS OF OTHER GOODS FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TABLE DAMASKS—LINEN SHEETINGS—NAPKINS, AT RETAIL.
NEW GOODS.
Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow-Casing—every width.
Table Damasks. Napkins. Quilts.
Table Cloths. Damask Doylies.
All sizes and patterns. Wine Cloths.
Printed and Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
New and Rich Designs.
And a very superior quality of
SHIRTING LINEN,
manufactured for our own trade exclusively.
We will also exhibit our usual large stock of
UPHOLSTERY,
FURNITURE, and CURTAIN GOODS
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The best fitting, finest and cheapest Shirts offered in this City.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. TRANNIS,
Agent.

SPRING CALICOES.
A choice assortment of this season's importations now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of LINEN and UNION DRILLINGS for BOY'S WEAR, at 25 PER CENT. below their present value.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY a large stock of SUPERIOR SHIRTING LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS, and TABLE CLOTHS, all of which will be sold much BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
IN
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
We are now offering
A LARGE STOCK,
consisting of all the most popular brands, which we had purchased prior to the
RECENT GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICES.
We are therefore enabled to offer to our customers
OUR PRESENT LARGE STOCK
at lower prices, by the piece, than the WHOLESALE HOUSES SELL FOR BY THE PACKAGE.
Now is the time to buy!
ALSO,
Ladies will find at our store a larger selection, and choicer styles of
DRESS GOODS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
than is usually found at this season.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, Cheap.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 50 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 388 and 390 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 290 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 28 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st. Union-square.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 234 Pearl-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LOAN OF A LOVER—THE INVINCIBLES.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, afternoon and evening.

IRVING HALL—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Washington that full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department regarding the recent alleged efforts "to induce M. MERCIER to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs." It is also said that conversations have been held with the Spanish Minister relative to the recent naval occurrences at Havana.

Passengers by the steamer *Columbia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, which arrived at this port yesterday, bring the important intelligence that the rebel craft *Oreto* had probably been sunk by our gunboats, about sixty miles from Havana. The report was generally believed at Havana, and the Captain of the steamer *Creole*, from New-York, which arrived at Havana half an hour prior to the sailing of the *Columbia*, confirmed the report, by a statement that he had been hailed by the gunboat *Cayuga*, and was told by her commanding officer that the *Oreto* had been sunk.

We have a rebel report from Charleston, S. C., that one of our gunboats—the *J. P. Smith*, carrying eleven guns and 220 men—was captured by rebel forces, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., in Stono River, after a sharp engagement, in which we suffered a heavy loss, while the rebels had but one man wounded. Another gunboat was badly crippled, but succeeded in escaping. The story as told looks very improbable.

We have advices by the *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, to the 25th ult. The news is not very important. Gen. BANKS had been to Baton Rouge to visit the portion of his command there, in consequence, it was thought, of reports that the rebels intended an attack upon the place. There would appear to be little danger of this, however, as our troops were very strong in their position, and consisted in part of the veterans who fought and whipped BRECKINRIDGE there once before. Gen. WEITZEL, commanding in the Lafourche District, had returned with his troops to Thibodeauxville, and was expected soon to proceed up the river, to participate in the attack upon Port Hudson, the preparations for which were in active progress. Several important changes had taken place among the officials in New-Orleans. Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, late Police Commissioner in this City, had been appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department, in place of Col. CLARK; and Col. DWIGHT had relieved Col. FRENCH as Provost-Marshal of Louisiana. There was nothing new from Texas.

A letter to the Navy Department, from on board the gunboat *New-London* at Galveston, gives us information from that place to Jan. 10. On that day the *Brooklyn* and the other vessels of the fleet had bombarded the rebels on shore, and driven them out of their batteries. The attack was to be renewed on the 12th, (Monday.) It was known that the *Harriet Lane* had not escaped from the harbor, as her masts could be seen over the town.

We learn from General DIX's Department that the rebels under General PRYOR advanced across the Blackwater on Friday, and made a demonstration with artillery on Gen. PECK's advanced Brigades. Our forces were immediately disposed to meet them, and advancing, drove PRYOR back again across the Blackwater, in the direction of Franklin. The fighting appears to have been quite brisk, and resulted in a loss to us of some 104 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but some prisoners were captured. Gen. CORCORAN had command of our forces.

The Newark *Advertiser* has learned through a private letter from a gentleman on one of our gunboats at Beaufort, N. C., that on the 26th ult. the whole of our fleet, with the exception of one gunboat, had left there for Port Royal. There were collected at Beaufort, at the above date, some sixty large army steam transports, having on board almost seventy thousand soldiers. There were also in the harbor 150 schooners loaded with artillery, ammunition, &c., which, together with the transports, would leave for Port Royal to join the naval fleet as soon as they could get ready. The whole composes the most powerful expedition of the war. What its destination will be remains undeveloped; but the magnitude of the force and preparations point, it is supposed, to Charleston or Savannah.

Our Southern news a day or two ago announced that the rebel regiments under MORGAN, stationed on the McMinnville road, about twenty miles out of Murfreesboro, had been driven back by our forces. It now appears that seven rebel regiments were stationed at Woodbury as an outpost, and that an attempt was made to surprise them by PALMER's Division of CRITTENDEN's Corps. The rebels, however, scented the movement, and by the time our forces were fall upon them they were in a promiscuous skedaddle, though they showed a little fight, wounding seven and killing two of the Forty-first Ohio, and wounding two of the Ninth Indiana. We killed their Colonel commanding and 34 others, and took 100 prisoners.

A telegram from Washington informs us that Gen. BUTLER and Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, were in consultation, Saturday, with the Executive authorities.

Another dash was recently made into Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, by a scouting party under command of Lieut.-Col. STEWARD, consisting of only one hundred and thirty men. A steamer and three hundred prisoners were captured.

The army and gunboats at the Post of Arkansas, after blowing up the fort, filling the rifle-pits and demolishing everything that could be made a means of defence or offence, left there on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d ult. The first division, under Gen. SHERMAN, left first, and MCCLERNAND, with the remainder of the forces, followed. All the forces below Memphis, except those under Gen. GORMAN, were concentrating for the attack on Vicksburgh, so organized as to insure success.

The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 360, and including Gen. CHURCHILL, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and one hundred Captains, were sent from St. Louis to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 25, with a military escort. They naturally expressed disgust for JEFF. DAVIS' threats to keep captured National officers in close confinement.

One of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac has learned that Gen. BURNSIDE, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, and that thirty days' time was granted him in which to decide whether or not to accept the offer. It is understood, however, that he regards the proposition with favor.

Two hundred of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gratiot Prison, St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal that *they wish to take the oath of allegiance*. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The Provost-Marshal decided to exact bonds *from part of them in addition to the oath, and make them* reside in the Free States.

Mr. A. D. BOILEAU, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested and committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by order of Gen. SCHENCK, has written a conservative and loyal letter to the General, disavowing his knowledge of any objectionable editorial being in the *Journal* until after its publication, and cordially disapproving said editorial, which referred to JEFF. DAVIS' and President LINCOLN's Messages. He denies any design of injuring the Government; but claims being for the Union and crushing out the rebellion. The letter is said to be dignified and conciliatory in its character, and has had the effect to obtain his release.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander WORDEN, was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to other naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders, &c., regarding the exportation of articles contraband of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed—the debate running to great length. It is expected that the question on the passage of the bill will be taken to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Australasian*, we receive advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th ultimo. The political news, generally, is not of much importance. Some idea of the intentions and expectations of the Emperor of the French in invading Mexico, may be gathered from a letter addressed by him to Gen. FOREY, commanding the French forces in Mexico, and just published among other diplomatic correspondence in the "Yellow Book." The purpose of establishing French influence in the heart of America is openly proclaimed. A letter is published from Archbishop WHATELEY, of Dublin, to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, in regard to the Slavery question and British sentiment in general upon America. Mr. LAING, former Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, in a letter to the *Times*, on the cotton supply, says: "Lancashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation during the next two years by Indian Cotton, but effectual and speedy relief can only come from America." The Liverpool Cotton market was comparatively quiet. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions dull. The death of HORACE VERNET, the French painter, is announced.

The Troy *Whig* says that Messrs. GRISWOLD, WINSLOW & Co., of that city, have been awarded a contract for building two additional iron-clads. They are to be larger than any yet built, 360 feet in length.

Mr. STAFFORD, the inventor of the shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating, and half-way through the wood of a target representing in every respect a complete section of the British frigate *Warrior*. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterward a solid shot was driven entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet, and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used with any but a Dahlgren gun.

The speculation in Gold Coin and Stocks on Saturday started at higher rates in the morning, but fell back in the afternoon. Gold, 158¾; Exchange, 175; Erie shares, 75 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were again quite active and decidedly firmer on Saturday. Hops, metals, tobacco, wool and whisky in brisk request at advanced prices. A fair business was reported in hay, leather, skins, spices, cotton, foreign liquors, fruit and the principal kinds of groceries, at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were moderate, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

INQUIRING MEXICANS.—The Emperor of the French, in his letter to Gen. FOREY, tells that officer that "There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular Government in Mexico." Probably it was for the purpose of getting an answer to this very question that the Mexicans recently lassooed a number of Gen. FOREY's officers near Puebla.

The Political Future—Bolder Positions and Clearer Issues.

The Northern auxiliaries of JEFF. DAVIS must soon give up their bush-fighting. It has served them a good turn. They owe to it all their success hitherto. But it could not last. No sort of bushwhacking ever does. People come to understand it, and when it is understood there is an end of it. Counterfeited flags, stolen uniforms, false alarms, decoys, traps, ambuscades, doublings on the track, and all the other means of deception, known to the *political* guerrilla quite as well as to any other, after a while—especially in earnest times like these—lose their effect. There is no alternative, then, but to take a little more courage, and change to regular warfare. This transition is now going on. These rebel allies are gathering fresh boldness every day, and are fast ranging themselves under their true colors in the open field. We may expect straightforward battle from them soon. It will be this political battle, quite as much as any other, that will decide the fate of the Union.

The political controversy has at last come to this supreme and plain issue: *War and Union, or Peace and Separation.* All other issues have dwindled, and are fast disappearing. People have differed about the Emancipation Proclamation, about arbitrary arrests, about the financial policy of the Administration, about the comparative merits of different Generals, and about many other matters, and the rebel sympathizers of the North have done their best to magnify these differences and turn them against the Government. It was the consummate art with which this variance was stimulated, under false professions of devotion to the war and the Union, that was the chief agency in giving the Fall elections their strange results. But their management no longer answers its purpose. Its impelling motive is at last understood; and so, too, is its fatal tendency. All true National men are agreeing to bury these differences, and bend their energies to the one great end of crushing the rebellion. All others are going over outright to an Anti-War position, and acknowledging *the leadership* of VALLANDIGHAM, COX, and their compeers, who have opposed the war from the *outset*—who opposed it while MCCLELLAN was still Commanding-General, while the Administration was doing its utmost to prevent interference with the slaves, and long before such a thing as arbitrary arrest, in a loyal State, was heard of or thought of. Thus the parties are consolidating. Every man will speedily have to find his place on the one side or the other.

The day of the supreme test of devotion to the country has come. An absolute sacrifice of every extraneous consideration is required. The time has passed for *conditional* loyalty. The man who subordinates his present patriotic duty to this or that favorite object or favorite policy of his own, thereby proves himself a false man, and, at heart, no better than a traitor. The Government, after long deliberation, has fixed its war policy in reference to Slavery. While that policy was under consideration it was a fair subject for public discussion. It was discussed everywhere and thoroughly. In the light of that discussion, as well as of the new developments of the war, the Government settled upon its action. There is not the slightest ground for believing that this action will be reversed, or materially modified. It is no longer an open question. The policy, wise or unwise, is henceforth an inseparable part of the war itself. If there be those who don't like it, it is their duty to acquiesce in it. To stand out against it, in this stage of the matter, is practically equivalent to opposing the war itself. This, in effect, is nothing more or less than making the preservation of the nation *subordinate* to the preservation of Slavery; for it is certain that without further war the rebellion must prevail, and the nation go down.

Of course, acquiescence in the general war *policy* of the Administration need not impose silence as to the practical conduct of the war. Whatever use the Government may choose to make of its war power in relation to Slavery, it is bound, none the less, to take care that the war itself is prosecuted with all possible skill and vigor. If it fails in this, its best *friends* may consistently rebuke it; nay, their duty is so to do. The more devoted one is to the war, the more faithful ought he to be in protesting against its delays and its blunders. There is all the difference in the world between such anxiety to have the war prosper, and the desire that it should be abandoned; though similar criticisms may often be prompted by both feelings. The rebel sympathizer does all that he can to render the war unpopular, and this makes it all the more the duty of every loyal man to do all that *he* can, both by word and act, to render it successful.

The idea of compromise has been a mockery and a snare from the beginning; but we owe it to the candor of the rebels that it is now better understood. They have always declared that they will never consent to reunion; but at no time with greater emphasis than since the election successes of the opponents of the Administration. They hailed those successes simply as the harbingers of the acknowledgment of their independence. Not a public journal, nor a public man in the Confederacy gave them any other construction. Not one of them, so far as is known here, with whatever antecedents, has ventured to admit either the desirableness or the possibility of taking new guaranties for Slavery, and coming back into the Union. They have all unanimously scouted it—and not only in the most positive, but in the most contemptuous manner. They no longer know the word compromise, and it is high time it should be dropped out of our own political vocabulary. Even if we were abject enough to entertain the question, *War or Compromise?* the chance is denied us. Our only choice is between War and Disruption. Our political contests from this time on to the end must be fought on that ground only. The South, precisely because it made Slavery its *supreme* consideration, sacrificed the Union. Those in the North, who also make Slavery the first consideration, consistently join in the same parricidal work. It has had to come to that. There is no middle ground.

Here, then, is the real issue. All true public men should mark it, and stand unflinchingly up to it. There should be no dissensions among them, no invidious references to the past. Agreeing upon the vital matter of sustaining the war, and with it the present Anti-Slavery war policy, as now the sole means of saving the unity of the nation, they should be united as one man, and hold firm to the end against traitors and the abettors of traitors. They will triumph in the end, as surely as there is a faithful people around them, and a just Heaven above them.

Napoleon's Avowal of the Real Design of the Mexican Invasion.

It has pleased His Majesty the Emperor of the French to publish to the world a letter from his own pen to the commander of the French forces in Mexico, setting forth the reasons of his invasion of that country, and the advantages he expects to gain by it. The Imperial document is most certainly an astonishing one, and was not put forward at this moment without a design. The Emperor boldly avows his main objects in occupying the soil of Mexico with a military force to be *to limit the territorial expansion of the United States, and to establish in Mexico either a monarchy, or, at all events, a Government which promises some stability.*

The Emperor argues the importance of America to Europe—"for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce;"—he says that "it has now been learned from sad experience how precarious is the fate of European industry, which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it must submit;" and with pointed reference to ourselves, he declares: "We (Europe) have an interest in this—that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous, but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of *all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence* the Antilles as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World." Such is the indirect but adroit form in which LOUIS NAPOLEON states his primary object in occupying Mexican soil, and establishing an armed force near our frontier.

With regard to Mexico itself, the Emperor is not less explicit. "If," quoth he, "on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; *we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America;*" therefore, and on this ground, "we boldly plant there our flag, to establish," etc., etc.

So far as these reasons for the invasion relate to Mexico herself, we can have nothing to say at present. That part of the argument it belongs to Mexico to answer. But we should like to inquire of the Emperor—or rather of Gen. FOREY, who appears to be authorized to answer the inquiries of "people"—what right or authority he has to impute to our Government the desire to overthrow the independence of Mexico or seize its territory. It is a very grave thing for him to make such charges officially against a friendly Power; and it is especially culpable when he must know they are utterly false. The American Government could have held Mexico when our army occupied it sixteen years ago, and we could have conquered it any day since then. But every year since then the desire of the great body of the American people to interfere with Mexico has grown less, and within the last two years certainly there has been no thought whatever that way. The plea, however, is a convenient one to cover his own ambitious and rapacious designs, which he has at last unfolded to the world.

And if our Government had such designs as the Emperor imputes to it, does he intend to retain permanently in Mexico an army strong enough to prevent their execution? Whether he does or not would make little odds to us, in a national point of view, if he only wait till we attempt to carry out our imputed purpose. But that invading army, and the publication of this amazing letter, really appears to be a menace to this Government. As such, his conduct demands explanation.

Postal Reform—The New Bill.

Postal laws should be changed or tinkered as little and as seldom as possible. If there is anything in which simplicity, uniformity and permanence are required, it is in those business matters in which the great mass of common people have daily transactions. Our postal system, though it is improved, or at least altered, in some of its details, at almost every session of Congress, is greatly deficient in these respects. The main reason of this undoubtedly is, that the matter has been in the hands of men who had no practical or extended acquaintance with the workings of the postage system. A bill, however, has just been introduced into the Senate which covers the whole ground, and which has recommendations far superior to any existing general law upon the subject. The bill was drawn up and introduced by Senator COLLAMER, who brought to the work his great experience acquired when Postmaster-General, and it is understood that he was aided by the present Postmaster-General and the other experienced functionaries of the Department.

The bill does not alter the law which establishes the rate of postage on domestic letters of half an ounce weight at three cents, but it simplifies that law by making it universal for the United States. It abolishes all charges for *collecting* and *delivering* letters, and instead of the cent now put on such matter, and to provide the means for an ample and frequent delivery of mail matter at the door, and collection of mail matter in all parts of the City, two cents are to be prepaid by stamp on local letters sent by carriers. In other words, the one cent for delivery which the carrier now waits at every door to collect, is transferred to local letters, on which the fee will always be prepaid, enabling him to make two deliveries where now he makes one. It provides that all box-rents and all other receipts and emoluments at a post-office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenue. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make provision for transmitting to their destination unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines, as well as all other letters which from accident or neglect appear to have been mailed without prepayment of postage; but all other letters not prepaid shall be charged with double rates of postage to be collected on delivery. Such of these measures as are changes, and particularly that with regard to the transmission of unpaid letters, are all decided improvements upon the existing regulations, and would tend greatly to insure and facilitate the delivery of letters.

The bill contemplates the abolition of the very mixed and annoying rates of postage on printed and miscellaneous matter, and substitutes therefor rates as nearly uniform as possible, by the weight of the article, fixing the standard weight at four ounces for the single rate and for all distances, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction of it. On regular newspapers it abolishes the old continental currency rates, with its fractions of cents, and substitutes the decimal currency rates. In accordance with the best English and American sentiment on this subject, it does away with the computation of postage by distances, and by small differences of weight. In respect to transient matter, instead of charging by the piece, it charges by the weight. This remnant of the old system, when letters were charged by the number of pieces of paper written on, ought to have been abolished long ago. Few postmasters, hardly any unofficial person, can now *remember the complex rates established on* printed matter. This bill will have so few rates that any person will readily comprehend and remember them.

Another improvement is provided for by changing the complex commission system for paying postmasters, and substituting salaries ascertained and fixed at the annual average of their pay for four years past under the present system. This plan is also a great simplification of the postal system, and will save much labor.

A third object of the bill is to introduce a more complete and useful carrier system for cities, by putting it on a permanent basis, securing the service of a reliable class of men, and making more frequent deliveries.

These are only a part of the improvements suggested by the bill, but they indicate great progress in the right direction. As the bill was drawn up by thoroughly experienced men, as it greatly simplifies our present complex and cumbrous system, as on the whole its tendency is to reduce expenses while it produces greater public convenience, we trust that the present Congress, after due consideration, will pass it into a law. And we trust that hereafter as few changes as possible will be made in it. For, next in importance to having *good* postal laws, is the importance of having *fixed* ones.

THE NATIONAL BANKING PROJECT.

The Certainty With Which it Will Give us a Sound National Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

NECESSITY FOR A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY.

It is the undoubted duty of Congress to see to it that the country has a sound national currency. Such a currency, based on national law, either of gold and silver, or in some other form, is indispensable to national prosperity. Gold and silver, for the purposes of a circulating medium, have entirely disappeared, and, in the language of President MADISON, in 1815, until the precious metals shall again become available for all the uses of currency, "it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the Union." War has again brought upon us the financial condition, under pressure of which, Mr. MADISON wrote,—and that has become an imminent necessity which he laid down as a solemn duty. In fulfilling this duty at the present crisis, we are compelled to resort to paper representatives of value, and the question is simply between a purely national currency, a currency issued by State Corporations, or a mixture of both. In other words, Congress has to determine whether the National currency shall take the field exclusively, or whether it will subject the country to the manifold evils growing out of competition between the latter and local currency, about the constitutionality or legality of which there is a decided and radical difference of opinion. It may be maintained, with great confidence, that the two classes of circulation are incompatible, and that the system of local bank paper, while suffered to exist, destroys all hope of a National paper currency, and thus defeats a plain provision of the Constitution. In ordinary times, when the currency was gold and silver, and all the operations of the Government were carried on in these mediums, the banks were, in effect, mere agencies of the people to carry on private transactions. Then it might have been unwise to interfere with local bank circulations. Then Congress could afford to forego, for the time, resort to the power conferred upon it; but in the existing condition of affairs, it has no right to neglect a single resource, and especially one in use of which it only discharged a hitherto suspended obligation.

MR. CHASE'S FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

The well-guarded Free Banking system proposed by Mr. CHASE, commends itself in that it promises the needed currency. The central idea of that measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of National credit, combined with private capital. The proposed circulating notes will bear a common impression, be authenticated by a common authority, be redeemable by the private associations issuing them, and secured by pledge of United States stocks. Receivable everywhere for public dues, except customs, they will have an equal value in every part of the Union. They are effectually guarded against depreciation—at least more effectually than any local paper currency. If notes, based entirely upon United States bonds are not safe, what others can be? We cannot now have private circulating notes based on specie; and as the power of the Government (for its preservation and maintenance) over the resources of the whole country is superior to any other, so its pecuniary responsibility is greater. If the Government fails, *all* values are destroyed. While the Government stands its resources of taxation are equal to every emergency, illimitable and unquestionable. No State or private securities, of any kind, therefore, can be so secure, in the end, as those of the Nation.

The proposed free banking system then, will give us a needed national currency, unequaled to-day in the elements of convenience and security. Its circulating notes, too, will save the loss by broken bank bills, computed at present to be equal to about five per cent. of the entire issue. They will save also the losses now sustained on local currency in the way of exchange, amounting to from one-eighth of one to one and a quarter per cent. on every transaction—equal probably to an average of one per cent. on the entire circulation, which is extracted from the people for the sole benefit of the bankers. Add to these considerations the fact that the demand for United States Bonds as a basis for banking business under the proposed bill, will create a steady market for them, and enable the Government to negotiate loans at favorable terms, and we see that the burdens of war have in a measure been alleviated through a diminution of the rates of interest, or a participation in the profits of circulation, without the least risk of a great money monopoly. The system provides a National Bank, in effect, whose management is directly in the hands of the people themselves.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE CONSOLIDATED.

In addition to all these public advantages thus set forth, is a another of no light import—the interest of labor and capital of the banks, and the Government, and the people, as so forcibly stated by Hon. R. J. WALKER, would for the first time become inseparably united and consolidated. The people would have acquired a new and direct interest in the support of the Government, because their currency would depend for safety on the maintenance of that Government. Each bank would become a powerful auxiliary for the overthrow of rebellion, and would feel constrained to lend its every exertion to that end. Then, just as the banks are strengthened and their capital and profits are increased, would be funded more and more Treasury notes, and the country would be saved from a redundant and depreciated currency. While Congress abdicates its authority to regulate the currency, leaving to the States the power to provide the circulating medium, it places in the hands of the latter the sinews of war, and clothes them with a power to overthrow the Government. If there were no other reason, this of itself should be ample argument for the prompt substitution of some *National* currency in place of that driven out of circulation by the war. S.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker to Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The following letter was to-day written by Hon. R. J. WALKER to Senator SHERMAN, as a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Its suggestions are especially important at this time, and its arguments must carry conviction.

The allusion he makes to his famous financial essay in the February number of the *Continental Monthly*, is noteworthy. We observe in that article the following sentence: "How far, and to what extent, and under what special provisions, the gold received for customs might be deposited with these banks, may be the subject of discussion hereafter." It is clear to our mind that such a provision will do much to secure the success of the system, especially in New-York, where the gold paid for customs might exceed fifty millions of dollars a year.

As the new banks would be fiscal agents of the Government, and the principal holders of United States stock, why should they not hold on deposit the gold used to pay the interest on their stock? The declared object of the Sub-Treasury was to pay out gold daily to the creditors of the Government, and thus keep it in active circulation among the people. But this now is impossible. Why, then, keep all this gold hoarded and unsecured in the Sub-Treasury, subject, chiefly, to disbursements in payment of the interest of the public debt at stated periods? The gold to be received during the ensuing fiscal year from customs is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at [illegible],000,000. Such a deposit with the new banks would be a great inducement to their organization, would largely augment their profits, and would create a great additional demand for United States stock. This gold should be required to be loaned by the new banks upon notes payable in gold, giving a preference to those who would use it for payment of duties, and especially to those who secured their notes by United States stock as collateral. These notes should be made payable generally at the banks, about the time when the money would be required to liquidate the interest on the public debt. Such loans of gold by the banks for the payment of duties, would arrest, to a great extent, the traffic in gold, enhance legal tenders, and consequently all bank notes redeemable in them. This gold would be much more valuable to the banks than the deposit with them by the Government of legal tenders. The latter would be paid in and out daily by the Government so as not to leave a very large average deposit of them with the banks. But as the gold deposit would only be disbursed at stated periods, the banks would have substantially a constant deposit in specie, equal at least to the receipt for customs, and probably soon much larger, in the course of a year or two, by the excess of receipts over payments. As to keeping the gold in the country, the result would be the same, whether held by the banks or the Sub-Treasury, except that the gold would be secured by United States stock by the banks, and not secured by the Sub-Treasury. We believe this amendment as to gold would secure the immediate success of the new system, advance immensely the National credit, and reinvigorate the public confidence at home and abroad in the overthrow of the rebellion. This gold, placed by the banks with the Government, should be so secured by United States stock, deposited in the Treasury, as to render it certain that the banks would be able promptly to meet all Treasury drafts for gold, to the full extent of the deposit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The great coincidence of our views on the financial and currency question has given me much pleasure and increased confidence. As we had never compared opinions upon this subject, and your speech was delivered in the Senate on the same day that my pamphlet was printed in New-York, and both appeared here simultaneously in the same morning paper, this coincidence is the more remarkable.

I have read your bill to provide a national currency, and, in compliance with my promise, suggest for your consideration the following amendments:

First—In section 19, strike out the limitation of these notes, or increase the amount to at least $300,000,000 now, and an augmentation of [illegible] per cent. every year.

My reasons for this suggested change are as follows: The system proposed by you extends over a period of twenty years, and should contain provisions based on that consideration, and calculated to give stability and permanency to the system. The new circulation should be adequate in amount to become a substitute gradually for the notes of all the present banks, not by coercion, but by their own choice, and the preference which the people would certainly give to the new system. By table 34, p. 193, of the eighth census, the condition of the banks was as follows:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.
1860	$421,[illegible]	$6[illegible]1,[illegible]	$83,[illegible]	$207,1[illegible]2,477
185[illegible]	2[illegible]	412,[illegible]	4[illegible],671,13[illegible]	15[illegible]

Deposits for 1860	$2[illegible]
Deposits for 18[illegible]	1[illegible]

Thus you will perceive that in 18[illegible] the circulation

[illegible] of the banks, exclusive of specie, exceeded [illegible], and the circulation and deposits reached [illegible]. You will perceive, also, that from '50 to '60 the increase of circulation proper exceeded [illegible], and the increase of circulation and deposits exceeded $178,000,000.

Now, by reference to table thirty-five of the eighth census, p. 195, our wealth increased from 1850 to 1860, 126.45 per cent. As wealth is the true standard by which our currency should increase, our Bank circulation, including deposits, increasing at this rate, would have been $1,039,000,000 in 1870, and $2,340,000,000 in 1880. But, if we diminish the amount at the end of the first decade by one-fourth, the result would be $779,200,000 in 1870, and $1,762,122,000 in 1880, specie not being included in these banks or calculations. Bank deposits are equivalent to circulation in swelling the volume of currency, there being no difference in that respect, between bank notes held by individuals in their safes, and bank-notes deposited by them, with the banks subject to immediate check. If the new bank-notes were limited to $300,000,000, more than one-half the amount would be represented by bank deposits, as shown by table 34.

As the object of your bill is to substitute loans taken by the new banks at par for our present currency, and to fund legal-tenders in United States stock, and thus arrest the alarming depreciation of these notes, and restore the public credit, why limit the extent to which these notes may be funded? If it be said the amount may be increased hereafter, why leave this to any future or doubtful contingency? Now is the very time when it is most important to arrest depreciation, and advance the National credit, and this cannot be accomplished to any great extent, with the limitation to $300,000,000. With such a limitation, we shall certainly have two bank paper systems, the present and the new system, each warring against the other; but in the absence of such limitation, the present banks will gradually, without any injury or convulsion, transfer their capital to the new system. Surely this is a most desirable result, and should not be prevented by any limitation, but, on the contrary, encouraged in every proper manner. Fully concurring with you as to the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the present State bank issues, yet I do not desire, nor do I believe you do, to do any injustice to these institutions; but rather to frame such a bill as would make it clearly the interest of the old banks to transfer their capital gradually to the new system.

Experience has shown that there is no danger of too large bank issues, where such restrictions exist as proposed in your bill, and where United States stock, with such a margin as you provide, must be deposited before receiving the notes. I think, therefore, that there should be no limitation as to amount.

In any event, these notes cannot be depreciated as much as legal-tenders, because they will be secured by the Government stock, with a margin of at least ten per cent. additional, and by all the capital of the bank besides under a prior lien. Indeed, so important is this measure deemed by me, that I believe its passage would soon be recognized, at home and abroad, both North and South, as insuring the speedy overthrow of the rebellion. But if Congress adjourns without the adoption of such a measure, our finances may be overthrown in a few weeks or months, *before decisive victories are achieved in the field*, and thus tempt foreign intervention, increase the lamentable divisions in the loyal states, stimulate the South into renewed exertions, and expose the Union to imminent peril. I am assured, if the bill pass now, that new banks under this act, would be at once organized in New-Orleans, which would be a most important step toward restoring the allegiance of Louisiana and the whole Southwest. Doubtless such new banks would also soon be organized in Memphis, Nashville, Alexandria, Norfolk, Newbern, and other southern cities, as, from time to time, they might be permanently occupied by our troops. The introduction of such national banks and currency into the South, would operate as an immense reinforcement to our armies in restoring the supremacy of the Union.

If section 19 be retained, the District of Columbia would not be excluded from the new system. It is probably here that such banks would be required as fiscal agents for the Government, and the Territories also should be included.

The apportionment of the whole amount according to population, would disregard a well settled principle, that the true measure of the proportional currency of a country is not its numbers but its wealth.

Second.—The twenty-first section retains two per cent. of the bonds held by the new banks in lieu of the taxes. As these bonds, by your bill, must exceed the proposed circulation at least ten per cent., this provision would make the tax in this form upon circulation, [illegible] per cent. greater than that proposed in regard to the old banks. Such a discrimination might endanger the success of the new system. In my opinion the tax on the circulation of the old and new banks should be the same, say two per cent. as you propose, and this, as regards the new banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, should be in lieu of all other taxation, State or National.

Third.—In sections forty-four and forty-eight, I think St. Louis and Chicago should be added.

Fourth.—As to section 43, I think Congress should prescribe in this act organizing these *national* banks, one uniform maximum rate of interest, taking 7 per cent., which prevails in New-York. It does not follow (as we now see in New-York) that so high a rate would generally be charged. This would be regulated by the law of supply and demand. One of the great powers of the Bank of England and of other European banks, is to check dangerous inflations by raising the rate of interest on loans by the banks, and 6 per cent. here as a maximum is too low to accomplish this all-important object. If the rate of interest is not uniform, great advantages will be given to these new banks in some States over others, amounting, in some cases, to nearly double the rate of interest, thus restricting the benefit of extending the new system equally throughout the Union. In some of the States a different rate of interest is prescribed in different counties. As these new banks are to be the great holders of United States Stock and fiscal agents of the Government, it is essential that no State should have the power to destroy them or impair their usefulness by taxation, by regulating the rate of interest they may receive, or in any other way. The history of the long and dangerous conflict between the Branch Bank of the United States in Ohio and the Federal Government, should teach us a useful lesson on this subject. The fear of State interference, by lowering the rate of interest or otherwise, might defeat the new system. No act of Congress, and especially none to regulate fiscal agents of the Government, should be left subject to State interference or control; but its operations should be uniform throughout the United States. Indeed, is not this uniformity and exemption from State control, required by the Constitution? All national bank charters heretofore have prescribed one uniform rate of interest on loans made by such banks throughout the Union. Besides, the rate of seven per cent. would insure the speedy success of the new system, and the gradual transfer to it of the capital of the present banks.

Fifth.—In section 57, these new banks should be made and declared to be *fiscal agents of the Government*. This would place their constitutionality beyond question, according to the principles already decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sixth.—Express provisions should be made in the bill for the deposit with these banks, of the funds held by the disbursing officers, and they should pay by checks on these banks. Such deposits should also be secured by United States stocks.

Seventh.—Section 39 confines the lowest denomination of notes to be issued by the new banks, to $5. This would be well, and even a higher limitation, when specie shall be restored and specie payments resumed. But I think at present there should be a different provision. The banks (if any) that will be the most injured by the new system are mainly the small country banks. To prevent any such injurious operation, I would give to banks having a capital not exceeding $300,000, all the issue of notes of lower denomination than $5. This would be a vast inducement to these small Banks to transfer their capital to the new system, thus funding a large amount of our national currency, under $5, in United States stock. This provision as to notes under $5 should continue until specie payment was resumed by the Government, and, after that period, all paper currency under $5, emanating from any source whatever, should be positively prohibited by Congress. If the present provision as to $5 be retained in the bill we shall have all the evils of two conflicting bank systems, the old and the new, and the notes of the old banks under $5 (mainly entirely unsecured) will pass chiefly into the hands of the laboring classes, who, above all others, ought to be protected against losses by bank notes.

Permit me to call your attention to other suggestions contained in my article as published in the *Continental Monthly*, and especially as to the necessity of making these notes a legal tender, except by the banks, whether under the old or new systems.

If your bill should become a law, the nation will owe to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury a debt of gratitude for rescuing the Union from extreme peril. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.

Unquestionably, the general temper of both Houses of Congress is increasingly conservative on financial questions, and letters such as this will give food for reflection to those who desire to reflect. But so short a time remains for work, that only the stimulating action of the various constituencies can suffice to arrest the present fearful progress toward bankruptcy and repudiation. W.

The Rebel Ram Georgia.

The following is an extract from a letter written by W. B. Brockett, C. S. N., which was found a few weeks since upon a prize captured by one of our blockaders. It has peculiar interest in view of operations now in progress upon the Georgia coast:

"I paid a visit to the *Georgia* this afternoon. She is a formidable craft; quite as large as the *Merrimac*, and neatly clad with railroad iron. Her engines are very small; 17 inches size of cylinder, and work altogether very rough. I forgot to count her portholes. She will carry more, however, than her consort that was; but her accommodations are not so good. I noticed a very bad arrangement in her portholes. They are directly opposite each other, and if one gun becomes disabled it is highly probable the one opposite will share the same fate."

—Maj.-Gen. GRANT returned to Memphis on Jan. 28, having been to Napoleon, as it is supposed, to consult with Gens. SHERMAN and MCCLERNAND. It is said that he ordered the latter to withdraw his forces from the Arkansas River because it was in another Department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

ABSENT ON BUSINESS.

Assistant-Secretary WATSON is absent in New-York on official business, and is expected to return to-morrow.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The city is very quiet to-day, the principal topic of interest being the recent capture of a Federal vessel by the rebels on the Carolina coast, accounts of which will reach you by the Associated Press. The rain this evening depresses the spirits of those who have been anticipating an early movement of the Army of the Potomac.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation since our last list:

To be Major-Generals, Brig.-Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Brig.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

To be Brigadier-Generals: Col. C. L. MATTHEWS, and Capt. RICHARD ARNOLD, of the Regular Army; Col. FREDERICK S. STAMBAUGH, of Pennsylvania, and Col. EDWIN C. MASON, of Maine.

The following to be additional Paymasters, with the rank of Major: J. F. Price, of Ohio; J. L. Cramer, of New-York; Edwin Gifford, of Illinois; George F. Carpenter, of Ohio; Benton McConnell and Charles Curtis, of Wisconsin; Alexander Freeman, of Pennsylvania.

To be Quartermasters, with rank of Captain: John Stuart, of Illinois; Adam Fisher, of Kansas; Lieut. F. T. Starkweather, of Wisconsin; H. C. Goodwin, Robert Morris and Charles B. Wilder, of Massachusetts.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: William E. McClellan, of Indiana; William Thompson, of Pennsylvania; E. S. Blake, of Wisconsin.

To be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major: Capt. Oscar A. Mack; Lieut. John P. Willard, and Sanford C. Kellogg, assigned to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps; Capt. Lewis M. Buford, Third Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. John H. Knox, assigned to Maj.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden, Twenty-first Army Corps.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT BILL.

The House, at its session on Saturday, continued the debate on the bill authorizing the enlistment of negro troops. A general understanding among the members has been had that debate will close with the morning hour on Monday, and the bill be put upon its final passage. Four speeches were made by a number of gentlemen both in favor of and against the bill. The speech of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, attracted great attention for its logical and statesmanlike views.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

On Saturday, Gen. MILROY not yet having arrived, to testify, it was agreed between the Court and Gen. MCDOWELL, that on Monday a day should be set for the closing of the case, whether Gen. MILROY was present or not. The Court then went into secret session, for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE PORTER CASE.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, vainly attempted to smuggle through a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House copies of the evidence and proceedings in the Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department, in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce M. MERCIER to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs.

RECENT OCCURRENCES AT HAVANA.

Conversations have been held between the State Department and the Spanish Minister on the subject of the recent naval occurrences at Havana.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the communication from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for the preparation of League Island as a Naval Station. The Secretary suggests the acceptance of that donation from the City of Philadelphia, for the purposes of an iron navy, need not conflict with the establishment of a navy-yard at New-London.

GENERAL HOSPITAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Much interest has recently been manifested in regard to the establishment of a United States General Hospital in Western New-York, and Surgeon-General HAMMOND, at the request of Hon. ALFRED ELY and a majority of his Congressional colleagues, has decided to locate one at Rochester, owing to its favorable locality, and the many advantages which that rich section of the State affords.

THE CANAL BILL.

The friends of the Michigan, Illinois and New-York Canal bill are sanguine of its passage through Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

The recovery of Signor BRIGNOLI enables Mr. GRAU to commence a short season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music this evening, when FLOTOW's popular opera of "Martha" will be given. The cast in all respects is unexceptionable. In the part of *Lady Henrietta*, Miss KELLOGG has already won one of her best successes, and we may hope that Mlle. MORENSI will also deserve the approbation of the public as *Lady Nancy*, which part she will essay for the first time. Signors BRIGNOLI and SUSINI are excellent in their several rôles, and the orchestra and chorus will, we are assured, be up to the best standard of the establishment. Mr. GRAU's season is limited by various circumstances, one of the most important being that he must appear with his troupe in Boston on Monday next. It follows, therefore, that the present week is the last we shall have of opera until Mr. MARETZEK's arrival. Mr. GRAU's announcements are always satisfactory, but we should like to know why he has omitted from these gala performances MEYERBEER's charming opera of "Dinorah"—a work which was unwisely withdrawn just as its merits were beginning to be recognized. We trust that Mr. GRAU will see the advantage of playing this on Friday evening, instead of "Don Giovanni," which can hardly be prepared in so short a season.

The German Opera, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ, will return to the City, to-day, and recommence operations at Wallack's old theatre on Wednesday night, giving "Der Freischutz." Every one will be glad to hear that the season in Philadelphia was completely successful.

The amusements at the various other places of amusement, for to-night, are as follows: At the Academy of Music, "Martha;" at Niblo's Garden, "Leah the Forsaken;" at Wallack's Theatre, the "School for Scandal;" at the Winter Garden, the "Advocate's Last Cause," "One Touch of Nature," and the "French Spy;" at Laura Keene's, the "Loan of a Lover" and the "Invincibles;" at the Old Bowery Theatre, the "Troubadour," "Jack and the Beanstalk" and the "Old Oak Chest;" and at Barnum's Museum, the "Cross of Gold." Buckley's Serenaders, at Stuyvesant Institute, afford an excellent entertainment of Ethiopian minstrelsy and burlesque opera; and for the lovers of natural history, the Broadway Menagerie will be found worthy of a visit.

The Academy of Music was invaded on Saturday by a nomadic tribe of actors—many of whom have acquired a speaking knowledge of the English language, and seem to be at ease before a civilized audience. The novelty of the visitation, as well as the Oriental—not to say Hebraic—splendor of the announcements that preceded it, excited the curiosity of our citizens, and the Academy was handsomely filled with a gay throng of the fair sex and an immense sprinkling of the male creature—among whom were nearly all the actors of the Metropolis. The performance consisted of "the emotional drama" of "East Lynne," in which the gifted actress, Miss LOUISA WESTERN, appeared in her impressive delineations of *Lady Isabel* and *Mme. Vine*. This is the announcement of the manager, and not a statement of our own. We might quote the lady's successes in other cities, but cannot speak of them here. The Academy of Music is much too large for dramatic performances, and the critic standing near the door in Fourteenth-street (for of course these wandering tribes have not yet attained the habit of politeness to members of the Press,) looks with comparative calmness on the agonies of a heroine bewailing her lot in the Third-avenue. It is possible that Miss WESTERN is an excellent actress; her career, which has been steadily upward, would indicate that she possesses powers of a marked kind. But in the desolate palace-scenes of the Academy stage, her peculiarities are dissipated to the winds. A disconsolate damsel, in a vivid Solferino-colored silk dress, who gradually becomes hysterical, is all that is vouchsafed to the spectator,—not sufficient, to our thinking, for the formation of any judgment of histrionic ability. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with expressing the hope that on some future occasion we may have the pleasure of seeing Miss WESTERN in a sphere better adapted to her powers. In the meanwhile the nomads may be permitted "to fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently pass away."

Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT, who always seizes on the events of the moment for musical illustration, has just published (H. B. DODWORTH, publisher,) a song called "The General, the Sergeant, and the Flag," based on an incident of the war. It is written in the familiar style of this composer, and will doubtless enjoy a sale.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will give their next reception to-morrow evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—With the exception that there is not a secret in "Secrets Worth Knowing," or a particle of mystery save what friendly delusion the audience is willing to extend to a meritorious work, even as a lover closes his eyes to the obvious defects of the adored one,—with these exceptions the standard five-act comedy by MORTON, produced at this delightful establishment on Thursday evening, may be described as one of the most agreeable works in Mr. WALLACK's *repertoire*. The lack of a well sustained plot is more than compensated by the variety and quaintness of the characters, and an inexhaustible succession of amusing incidents. If MORTON had been a painter, he would have been distinguished for color rather than form; for dazzling effects, but not for boldness of outline. In all his works, there are unmistakable indications of graphic power, and in none more so than "Secrets Worth Knowing." A play of this kind is admirably adapted to WALLACK's Company, and it was, in consequence, admirably played. Every part is a character part, and affords to each member of the theatre an opportunity of traveling a little beyond the limits of the cast. The occasion was seized with much happiness by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who, as *Rostrum*, the auctioneer, and general Deus of the piece, arranged the destinies with blithesome ease and suavity. Mr. CHARLES FISHER, as *Nicholas Rue*, a miserly old servant of Satan, was "made up" excellently, and preserved the senile gait and chattering voice of the character to the end. His chuckling exit in the last act obtained the honor of a call before the scene. We have rarely seen this painstaking and accomplished actor to greater advantage. The *April* of Mr. MARK SMITH, and the *Undermine* of Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, were each effective sketches—the first full of light, and the second shady as sin. But the best and most powerful bit of characterization was the *Plethora* of Mr. YOUNG—a broken-down, dissipated "Buck," whose very appearance was a discourse on morals, and a warning to the "fast" classes. The female characters are not very important. They were adequately impersonated by Mrs. JOHN SEFTON—who was thoroughly excellent in several scenes—Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT and Miss CARMAN. The comedy was received with much favor by the audience, and will doubtless bear many repetitions.

The public, accustomed to Mr. BARNUM's good-natured waggery, has been to a certain extent suspicious of the genuineness of the promised wedding which should solemnly join Gen. THUMB to the Queen of Beauty. The matter has gone too far, however, to permit of further incredulity, and it is a settled fact, fixed as fate, that if on the 10th of February the parties interested and the Bishop of this Diocese are living, they will be joined in holy wedlock.

In the meantime, the rush to see them has become one of the local sensations of the day. Whatever interests twenty thousand people a day is worthy of being chronicled in a public journal, and we learn by observation and information that the average attendance of the NUTT-WARREN levees is full that number. It is as the great showman truly observed, "the biggest little thing ever done in this country."

At LORD & TAYLOR's may be seen at each hour of the day hundreds of people curious concerning the dear little dresses and skirts, and hoops, and flounces, and furbelows in general which are there prepared for the little bride-elect, and at BALL & BLACK's, gather an equally curious crowd to look at the presents, rare and beautiful, made by the General to his sweetheart, or given to Miss WARREN by outside admirers.

The show continues open only this week.

Fire at Jefferson City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Pacific railroad depot, the Government telegraph office and engine house, were burned this afternoon, together with a small amount of Government stores. The total loss is about $10,000.

The Public are Cautioned Against Buying or selling any of the bogus lye for making soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers—as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way. Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 1 of May Term, 1862. IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. *Thomas G. Chase.*—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye;" or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania*, ss.—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only licensed Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies will be Experimented upon at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. No lecture or experiments on Saturday or Monday evenings. Admission 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BUNCE—KNEILLER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Mr. Calloway, OLIVER B. BUNCE, of New-York, to KATE C., daughter of John C. Kneiller, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BOWNE.—In Flushing, on Saturday evening, ANN BOWNE, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Bowne-av., in Flushing, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Boats connecting with cars on Flushing Railroad, leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 2 o'clock, returning at 5. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BRIGGS.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, SARAH BRIGGS, wife of Peter Briggs, aged 44 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Fordham.

DOYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, JOHN DOYLE, aged 67 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son, John E. Doyle, and son-in-law, George W. Baldwin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Varick-st., without further invitation.

FRASER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, THOMAS FRASER, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 West 22d-st.

FENTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, Mrs. ELLEN THOMPSON, relict of the late John Fenton, of Perth, Scotland, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the 10th-st. Baptist Church, near 6th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GILCHRIST.—On Friday evening, Jan. 30, THOMAS D. GILCHRIST, of Eighth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his father, James Gilchrist, No. 201 Hudson-st., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

GROSSE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, of inflammatory croup, MARY NOREN, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Hoskins Grosse, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Henry-st. and Pennsylvania-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, (this day,) Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HODGKINSON.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Corporal WORTHINGTON HODGKINSON, Jr., of Company A, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 21 years.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Miss L. D. HARRIS.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 376 Hudson-st. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

KENNEY.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, HARRIE O., wife of Reuben G. Kenney.

LUKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, ALBERT HARVEY, youngest son of James and Margaret Ann Luke, aged 4 years, 9 months and 9 days.

LILLIENDAHL.—In Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 30, Miss ERNESTINE LILLIENDAHL, in the 26th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery at Bethlehem, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 P. M.

NAFIS.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 30, after a short and lingering illness, Mrs. ADRIANA, wife of Richard R. Nafis, aged 50 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice.

PEEBLES.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry H. Hart, No. 189 Orchard-st., CATHERINE ANN PEEBLES, widow of the late Alexander Peebles, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, WILLIAM H. PORTER, son of David C. Porter, deceased, aged 28 years. His body will be removed to Catskill for interment.

ROOME.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, JANET, relict of John J. Roome.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

ROYS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, BURGESS ELLIOT, only son of Harlow and Huldah Roys, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 West 16th-st.

SMITH.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, Mrs. ANN E. SMITH, widow of George E. Smith, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline A. Willis, No. 128 Charles-st., in this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

WARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, MARTHA, beloved wife of Edmund Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 88th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53—Jan. 31, 1863.

11, 4, 20, 43, 55, 22, 3, 66, 18, 8, 59, 58, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 54—Jan. 31, 1863.

28, 16, 60, 41, 10, 23, 61, 57, 51, 68, 29, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD are hereby notified that a SPECIAL COMMITTEE from the CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be at the WESTCHESTER HOUSE, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a new Ward Association.

All interested are invited to attend.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
DANIEL L. PETTEE,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Special Committee.

There will be an election for officers and delegates of the Ward Association, at the same hour and place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863, under the supervision of the above Committee.

THE AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT.

Combines ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

A new article, and to be had only of DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st. BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

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NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!
THE GREAT WEDDING

Positively takes place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when MISS LAVINIA WARREN

MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

will be

MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.

After which she will never be exhibited. Consequently this is positively

HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!

Who will fail to see the magnificent

LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,

now? Her like has never been seen, and never will be again.

THE SIX THOUSAND YEARS

of the world's existence has never produced her equal before.

SO SMALL! SO BEAUTIFUL! SUCH AN ELEGANT FORM!!! SO SWEET!!! SO AMIABLE!!!!

To see her is to love and admire her.

TO MISS SEEING HER NOW

is to miss it forever, the little General declaring that SHE SHALL NOT BE EXHIBITED AS HIS WIFE, as his means are ample for their support in luxury and ease without it!

COME, THEN, NOW, ONE AND ALL, LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, and see this charming little wonder. The interest of her exhibition is greatly enhanced by her appearing in A NEW AND SPLENDID DRESS EVERY DAY, IN HER ELEGANT JEWELRY AND DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING, which she kindly shows to her visitors.

Miss Warren is undoubtedly the smallest woman of her age living, being 21 YEARS OLD, ONLY 32 INCHES HIGH, and WEIGHS BUT 29 POUNDS.

She will be seen every Day and Evening this week, in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.

From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

HER MORNING LEVEES, FROM 10 TILL 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent,—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, has made arrangements to GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK, and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors, EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING, at each of which performances will be produced THE ELEGANT DOMESTIC DRAMA, THE CROSS OF GOLD, or, THERESA'S VOW!

MISS WARREN AND COM. NUTT will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening. Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

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EXCLUSIVELY. No. 36 WARREN-STREET.

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

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CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unencumbered	$37,363 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	276,362 69
Railroad Bonds at market value	179,135 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	867,339 00
United States Securities at market value	479,377 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	112,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,350 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	942,521 00
New-York Life and Trust and U. S. Trust Co.	40,322 00
Total	$2,937,110 68
Liabilities	179,026 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES. JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES. Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—CLASSES FOR LAdies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. S. B. Plumb.

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THE FEBRUARY NUMBER is now out and for sale by all Newsmen. Price Ten cents.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE CAUSES and proper treatment of Spermatorrhea, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal Newspaper dépôts; or at E. Warner's No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. This instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would occupy a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument has a lifting bearing to the deaf and sight to the blind; it is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and widely-spread.

New-York, July 16, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for several years afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from painful rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a serious loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears, great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

New-York, June 16, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a, soothing that fully demonstrated the efficacy of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 138 West 30th-st.

New-York, June 20, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by singing noises in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 21 West 30th-st.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—Dear Sir: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and without a symptom of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own contentment.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

New-York, April 15, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has succeeded in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

E. A. SMITH, No. 138 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

New-York, May 2, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Scrofula, and was by complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from disease of the eye, to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG, PATENTED JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.

WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.

SOLDIERS' PRICE [illegible]
CIVILIANS' (flesh color) [illegible]
CIVILIANS' (silver-plated) [illegible]

It has the natural ankle joint possessed by no other ARTIFICIAL LEG, a desideratum long sought, but never obtained by any other Surgeon's mechanism.

This leg is self-adjusting.

It will lengthen and shorten at the ankle.

It will conform to any shape or thigh amputations, by the novel thigh conformer.

All purchasers can fit themselves, thus saving the time, expense and trouble of applying to a surgeon or artificial leg maker, to do which would necessitate a visit to this City.

The Patient is merely required to forward the measurement of his natural leg, with the dimensions of his stump. It can be sent by express to any part of the country.

Office and salesroom No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. WESTON, Patentee's Agent, Post-office Box No. 4,[illegible].

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY, BOX, SHINGLES, SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 20th-st.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS.

New Styles; some as low as Three Dollars, Four Dollars, Five Dollars, and Six Dollars, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, all the improvements, including gas fixtures, pier and mantle glasses, new and extra-size, between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $16,000. Also, a 3-story brick high-stoop, 22.3x100 feet, deep lot, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $16,500. Also a 3-story brown-stone, near 5th av., in 31st-st., $12,000; 1/2 of half a block. Price, $50,000. Also, a 3-story brown-stone, corner of Lexington-av. and ——st. Price, $10,500. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations at reasonable prices. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 262 4th-av.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x100 each, 150 feet south of North 2d-st.; three lots on north side of Montrose-av., 25x100 each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 75 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 138 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown-stone first-class house in 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and high basement brown-stone first-class house in 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Both have all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of DANIEL DARROW, No. 308 West-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 132 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 100 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 302 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $[illegible]. One [illegible] all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORners on 5th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Park-av. and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 5,338 New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL house or cottage in Brooklyn or New-York, two lots in Bay Ridge, 25x150 feet, unincumbered, near Fort Hamilton, in a good neighborhood. J. JACKS & SON, No. 64 9th-av.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS—INcluding a large number on 6th, 7th and 8th avs., for sale for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,341 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 81 2d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—THE TIME TO INVEST.—One or two hundred of every style, price and location, offered by MILES & HOOD, No. 32 Pine-st., N. Y.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. G., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling; a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with proved ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house, convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. L., Box No. 148 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 16 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruits in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from depot, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 332 South-st.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rent of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 31 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable [illegible]. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, barns and new farm house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Park-row, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner, of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 178 9th-av.; store 80 feet deep, revolving iron shutters, and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of BOOME & WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 20th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 50x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE FIRST OF May, at a moderate rent, a small brick house, location not above 50th-st. Address, stating location and terms, D. A. S., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first floor, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 1 9 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, situated in the City of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are now in perfect order and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of glass which was made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that company the high reputation it so long sustained. To a person who has a knowledge of the business and can command some capital, this would offer great inducements, as the balance of the capital required could be furnished by the present owners. For further particulars, apply to E. A. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 108th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. [illegible] DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000, to carry on a profitable manufacture. For information, address Box No. 1,022 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 3 Beekman-st., over Park Bank. Room No. [illegible].

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.

EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE is this day dissolved by its limitation.

The general partners are authorized to liquidate and close the business of the late firm.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, } Special
JACOB HALSTED, } Partners.
JAMES PATTEE, } General
PERRINE YALE, } Partners.
JOHN M. MACFARLANE,

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, for the purpose of importing and jobbing hardware and cutlery.

JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the name style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA T. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hooper C. Ball. Either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS BARNARD,
HENRY V. PARSELL.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between W. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm.

W. S. STANLEY, Jr.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon, within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
F. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-streets, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-streets; both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

[illegible] FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
[illegible] A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible] ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

14,000 axes.
16,000 axe-handles.
16,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
4,000 spades.
4,000 india rubber blankets.
4,000 drum heads, batter.
4,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., a small black and white DOG; answers to the name of "Flora." Any one returning her to No. 7 Clinton-place, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the New-York Times Publication Office.

FOUND—IN A SIXTH-AV. CAR, A LEATHER VALISE. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 200 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1862:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861		$315,122 20
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1862		915,821 44
Total amount of Premiums		$1,230,943 64
Premiums marked off as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$732,300 20
Losses paid during the year	$411,013 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, and Taxes	88,833 64	499,847 25
Net Profits		$232,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$232,769 14	
Reserve for estimated claims unadjusted and bad debts	$7,196 00—$[illegible]	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	20,[illegible] 65	—$127,[illegible] 60
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-3 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$[illegible]
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid in cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$[illegible]

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 5 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-third per cent.

Payable, in cash, on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes ... 631 31

	$[illegible]
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.	46,012 27
Undivided balance	$[illegible]

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$[illegible] 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$120,000 00	
Cash in Banks	71,[illegible] 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	28,[illegible] 50—	220,[illegible]
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		46,[illegible] 74
Bills Receivable		677,[illegible] 35
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.		24,[illegible] 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,540 73

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Committee.
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Blasse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
R. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxton.
DAVID OGDEN.
R. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

R. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$297,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$439,658 15	
On fire risks	45,[illegible] 42—	484,[illegible] 57
Total		$[illegible] 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		489,975 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,919 [illegible]	
On fire risks	12,[illegible] 28—$[illegible]	
Return premiums and expenses	112,[illegible] 88	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$129,490 24
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.	[illegible] 00
Loans on Stocks, &c.	[illegible] 27
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, reinsurance claims, &c.	[illegible] 23
Real estate	[illegible] 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	[illegible] 02
Total	$1,[illegible] 96

Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862 ... $[illegible] 47

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 9th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1858, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN FALCONER, JAYME RIERA,
MOSES TAYLOR, SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, R. B. GRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH, JAMES W. ELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD, SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON, JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, J. S. DICKINSON,
S. D. BABCOCK, J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING, AUG. E. THEIROTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, DAVID B. TURNER,
H. L. ROUTH, W. A. KETELTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
R. H. MUNSELL, J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT, WM. BELL.
EDWARD WHELETS,

F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 20 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FACsimile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, STATE TRANSFER OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, 20th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 26 January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.		Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Boggs, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	500 00	7 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	500 00	7 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fatelie, Clerk Supreme Court	New-York	100 00	10 00
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	[illegible]
1820	April	William Harrison	"	75 00	1 30
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	30,000 00	[illegible]
	April	Jas. Milner	"	1,000 00	[illegible]
		Wm. G. Buckner	"	100 00	[illegible]
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	30,000 00	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	Wm. G. Buckner	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1827	Oct.	Adam Cozzie	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Virginia La Tour	"	452 72	[illegible]
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	2,400 00	[illegible]
		Same	"	500 00	[illegible]
	Oct.	John Salmon	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1832	Jan.	Frances F. Bunton	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, Prov. Idens	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	2,400 00	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	2,400 00	[illegible]
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Aloyde Hernandes, Adm'r	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
1837	April	John Warren	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sally St. John	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Thomas Walker	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Henry Swell	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Nicholas José Gutierez	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	James Cunningham	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Rev. Henry Venn, Thomas Tompkinson	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1839	Jan.	John J. Blauvelt	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	750 00	[illegible]
1841	Oct.	Newbar August	"	1,000 00	15 00
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Alfred Smith	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Mrs. Ursula VanRader	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	[illegible]
	Oct.	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	Jan.	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	James F. Miller	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	Julia De Forest	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Catharine Smart	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		John Wells	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Phebe Davis	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Peter Hanley	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Antoine Eyman	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	R. B. Haines	"	2,500 00	[illegible]
		Henry Onderdonk, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (int. from 22d Sept. 1849)	"	10,000 00	[illegible]
1852	July	Charles J. Primavist, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	Jan.	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	J. S. de Brasilier	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Charles J. Primavist, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Charles K. Graham	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		J. B. Sugdam	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	April	Servant Guillaume and August Deviennes	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	Jan.	Peter C. Butler	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Magee, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		S. G. Hewison	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	[illegible]
1857	April	William Shoenbanks	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Betsey Wooley	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Sup't B'k Dep't St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	Jan.	Mary Lowndes	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	George Hewlett	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Prime & Co.	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Alida Lequart	Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		W. C. Hill, Trustee	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Wm. H. St. John	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	April	Theophile Ferrier, Levayer	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Eveline E. Roderer, wife Levayer	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Andrew Gordiller	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	D. C. Martin	Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Eveline E. Roderer, wife Levayer	Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Oliver P. Woodford	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	April	M'g't Cheesbrough	N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		David A. Demarest	N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same	"	4,000 00	60 00
		Supt. Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	Jan.	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]
		James G. Stodder	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct.	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Elizabeth Smith	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
1865 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 105 to 120 inclusive, and that from and after the 8th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. E. MARTIN,
WM. H. SKIDMORE, } Commissioners.
LEONARD KIRBY.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $2,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.

W. H. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Income Bond Coupons of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank. JOHN N. DENNISON, Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF 1862.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1862			$4,109,[illegible] 48
Received for Premiums during the year 1862		$845,708 82	
Received for Interest during the year 1862		258,[illegible] 67	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year 1862		[illegible]	
Total receipts for 1862			$1,104,[illegible]
Paid Claims by Death	$262,390 55		
Paid Policies "Purchased"	100,203 73		
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.	43,[illegible]		
Paid Commissions to Agents	57,[illegible] 49		
Paid Physicians' Fees	6,[illegible]		
Paid Sanitary Commission and Volunteer Aid Fund	4,[illegible]		
Paid Annuities	3,517 50		
Paid Dividends	280,114 66	—$772,[illegible]	—$[illegible]
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1863			$4,439,231 77

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$86,[illegible] 64
United States Securities	263,700 00
Bonds of the State of N. Jersey	48,000 00
Bonds of the Cities of Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth and Union County, N. J.	210,[illegible]
Real Estate	77,[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,[illegible]
Premium Notes—Loans on Policies in force, drawing six cent. interest	1,[illegible] 44
Loans on Scrip	4,[illegible] 61
Annuity Bond, State of Massachusetts	[illegible]
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	[illegible]
	$4,439,231 77

The Directors have from the surplus declared a DIVIDEND of 45 PER CENT, and a SPECIAL DIVIDEND of 5 PER CENT. (making 50 per cent.) on the premiums paid at the table rates, to all Policies in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and also the same dividend to all Policies terminated by death, the premiums on which were paid in 1861. To the Policies in force, Scrip will be issued in all cases in which the premiums have been paid in cash; if there is an indebtedness to the Company, the amount will be credited. To those terminated by death, a certificate will be issued.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND, declared Jan. 1, 1861.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. C. MACKNET, EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
J. H. FROTHINGHAM, BENJ. C. MILLER.
EDW. A. STRONG, Sec., LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, BENJ. C. MILLER,
Mathematician. Vice-President.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.,
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned Agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock P. M.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$6,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,[illegible] 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,[illegible] 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period	$2,[illegible] 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$[illegible] 24

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,[illegible] 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	322,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,[illegible] 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,[illegible] 58
Cash in Bank	227,[illegible] 38
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,763,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,[illegible] 730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,[illegible] 170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones, A. P. Pillot, Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore, Daniel S. Miller, Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis, David Lane, B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous, Henry K. Bogert, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans, A. A. Low, G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps, Wm. E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.,

100 La C. & Mil. R.	$100	20 Goodhue Ins.	$100
50 Brook. & Coney I. R.	100	10 Wash. Marine Ins.	100
10 Ind'pt & Mad. R.	100	20 Mercantile Ins.	100
10 Sandy, M. & N. R.	100	60 Eagle Ins.	50
200 Cairo City Property	100	40 Lennox Ins.	25
20 St. Nicholas Bank	100	20 Beekman Ins.	25
10 Long Island Ins.	50	21 Brook. C. & Jam. R.	50
500 Ex. W. Z. Co.	5	15 Second-av. R.	100
50 W. G. L. Co.	50	70 U. S. Zinc	100
20 Market Bank	100	40 Mer. Mutual Ins.	100
10 Man. & M'chanic Bk.	100	10 Grocers' Fire Ins.	50
50 Kings County Ins.	20		

50 Williamsburgh Gas Light Co. Scrip, $7 50 paid in.
200 H. Gardiner Excelsior Crusher and Amal. M. Co., $5.
2 St. Louis and Birmingham Iron Mining Co., $100.
200 Western Virginia and Ken. R. and Coal Co., $100.
162 Virginia and New-England Mining Co., $100.
4 Commonwealth Ins. Co., $100.
$[illegible] Watertown and Rome R. 2d M. 7 per cent. Bds.
$8,000 Cin., Ham. and Dayton R. 3d M. Bds.
$[illegible] Susquehannah Coal and Iron Co. Bds.
$[illegible] Washington City and Mining Co. Bds.
$1,300 Logan County Mining and Man. Co. 6 per c. Bds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Etna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 75 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL H. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest on said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.—Interest due 1st proximo, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as Agent or Broker for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
Interest payable Tuesday, Feb. 3,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 5th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1860, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 432 Broadway.

CAPITAL ... $[illegible]
SURPLUS ... [illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment, on the full paid shares, shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on paid shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 18th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 8, 2d floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 3, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 75 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER K. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 3d-av., corner 15th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

oc6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by F. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very genteel and thoroughly experienced girl as above; has had experience in first-class Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, efficient and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wants a place to do chamberwork and [illegible] washing; or would do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; wages $8 to $10 a month. City or country. Call for two days at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible], between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 [illegible]-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, also bread, cake and pastry baking, all kinds of creams and jellies; best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 18th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including soups, jellies, game, &c., with first-class City reference, wants a situation. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of Broadway; no objections to a first-class boarding-house.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; City reference given. Call at No. 1405 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts., in the corner store, or address.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as laundress; perfectly understand French fluting; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; will take charge of a large wash; curtains and laces; understands [illegible]; wages $8 to $9 a month; country preferred. Call at No. 167 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] her business and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHing a situation as nurse; has been [illegible] in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can furnish the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse, by a very respectable young woman; has got six years of the best of City reference; can cut and make [illegible] clothes and take the charge of a baby; can bring a baby up by hand or bottle. To be seen at No. 163 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply at [illegible], between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, [illegible] respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for two smart Protestant cooks, three Protestant nurses and seamstresses, four good cooks, washers and ironers, four chambermaids and waitresses or laundresses, and a number of smart girls of all nations and professions, with good reference, some from one to seven years, for City and country, and in all stations of doing the work. Can be obtained at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where no pains are spared in obtaining the best and most reliable servants. All orders and communications strictly attended to. Employers will please favor us with a call. A lady in attendance.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, [illegible] washing, [illegible] clear-starching and French fluting; will go out by the day or week; [illegible] of the best families in the City. Apply at [illegible], first floor, front room. Mrs. [illegible]. Also cook on the same terms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, [illegible] washing by the day, week, or month; will [illegible] by the day or week. Call for two days at No. [illegible]-av., near 28th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-house. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses supplied with good servants, as usual. City or country, English, Protestant and others; a number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, to-day. Girls for housework and men—all good servants—wanted immediately.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS [illegible] for the best situations in city or country; also men and their wives; young man as coachmen, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., in the old established office, No. 376 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family by a single man as coachman; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendation given. Call or address COACHMAN, in care of Wm. Ross, No. 267 [illegible]-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address W. [illegible], Box No. 299 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply to or address [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTAble man, with good references, who speaks German, French and English, wishes a situation as Swiss coachman or groom. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an active single man as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; also the raising of stock and farm produce. Can give first-class references. Address [illegible], No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman, residing with his parents, wishes a situation to make himself useful in any way in a store; is respectable, educated and not afraid to work. Refers to his last employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN (MARRIED) WITH TEN year's experience in traveling and commission business, is desirous of an engagement with some first-class house to travel for them for a small commission on sales and a moderate allowance for traveling expenses; is acquainted with most kinds of business, except the dry goods trade. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] [illegible] years of age wanted, to take care of children. Apply this day, between 10 and 2, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a very competent person as ladies' maid and seamstress; must be able to cut and fit ladies' dresses, and dress hair thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 307 4th-av. (late 149 Grand-st.) C. C. BEDELL.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried, by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c. I take this liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD FEMALE COOK. Apply this morning, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 29 East [illegible]. Good references required.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a small family; a woman with good recommendations may obtain a quiet place with good wages. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-street.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO. —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 789 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 [illegible]-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, [illegible] of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. [illegible] Ann-st. [illegible]

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ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

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CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. H. Sutton, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal. For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway. The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship PACIFIC, her departure is necessarily postponed till MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863, when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING. Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to E. E. BROWNE & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT. The steamship AMERICA of ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863. For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February. The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R. For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 32 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, Feb. 7.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday, Feb. 14.
ETNA ... Saturday, Feb. 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above. The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. Price of first-cabin passage $50. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 36 Broadway, or at No. 21 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2. Passage money to Nassau ... $50. Passage money to Havana ... 70. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAE.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. [illegible] [illegible] For passage apply to [illegible] FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. D. JOHNSON, Astor House. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. *They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.*

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10	" Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
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13	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
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16	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
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21	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

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DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; [illegible] (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA. ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS. Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear THIS MONDAY, Feb. 2, On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTHA. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG In her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE. Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY. BRIGNOLI, LIONEL; SUSINI, PLUNKETT. Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES. FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night. SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée, at 1 P. M. Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of ERNANI. Mad. LORINI ... as ... Elvira. And the first act of LA TRAVIATA. Mlle. CORDIER ... as ... Violetta. Box-office in New-York at Siboli's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera On MARCH 2.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. BRASS BAND and BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE Perform at BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 3 and 4.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	3 00
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 136 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, EDWARD E. BRADBURY, } Principals. A new quarter in this School is now commencing, with every desirable educational facility. Tuition, $6 to $25. BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1863.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, At his Rooms, No. 508 Broadway. Terms—For short course of practice in double entry with mercantile calculations ... $25. For extra and finished course in do. do. ... [illegible]. Circulars on application. Those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a course of practice under the guidance of the author, will do well to procure one of the following works, which are admirably adapted for private study:

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MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING, 4to, printed in colors	3 50
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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding) of all ages for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (thirty-two) commences Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 873 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. F. A. ANDREWS.

THE PYERIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 130 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term begins Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF a first-class institution, and experienced teachers, desire reëngagements either in a school or private family. One is qualified to teach higher English, French, (which she speaks,) oil painting and drawing; the other can instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address, with full particulars, E. J. C., Box No. 113, Newburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address stating particulars, [illegible], Box No. 223 New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching drawing and painting, wax and hair flowers, and common English, desires a position as teacher in a school or family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address, for three days, E., Poughkeepsie Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, graduate of a New-England College, and lately returned from a tour in the East Indies, desires a situation as tutor, in a family or school, where he can devote two or three hours during the day. References furnished. Address L. C., Box No. 4,687 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADuate of one of the first Seminaries of Europe desires a situation as governess; her teaching in French, German, music and English, is of the best and most approved method. Address GOVERNESS, at No. 131 [illegible] [illegible]-st.

TO TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN FULLY competent to take charge of a commercial department, including telegraphing, banking, railroading, &c., may address, with full particulars, Box No. 8, Hempstead, Long Island.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 6, 8, 10; 1, 2, 45, 4, 5. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset. At 3 P. M. for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip. On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M. for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M. On Friday and Saturday nights the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:55 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5:15 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	(Sundays included.) 10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go direct from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGIN AT 8. TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) TWELFTH TIME HERE Sheridan's legitimate comedy, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, With the standard cast of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Floyd	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss M. Henriques	as	Maria
Miss F. Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

TUESDAY—Twelfth and last time of Mr. Lester Wallack's popular comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.

WEDNESDAY—(In compliance with numerous requests and letters received for its repetition,) will be enacted the ROAD TO RUIN, with its celebrated and unrivaled distribution.

THURSDAY—Fifteenth and last night of the new comedy of BOSOM FRIENDS.

FRIDAY—Third time this season, Bulwer's attractive play of LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY—Second night of Morton's standard comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—Eighth and last time for the present, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

HENRIETTA and MARRIED LIFE are in rehearsal. Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 9 to 4.

To be repeated—"Taming," "Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," and "The Provoked Husband."

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY. THIRD WEEK of the triumphantly successful engagement of THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN, whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the JEWISH MAIDEN has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. E. Selwyn. Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel. Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis. LEAH, the Jewess ... MISS BATEMAN and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mme. Chanfrau, Hebnett and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions, LOVE TURNED TO HATE. The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

NOTICE. Mr. Wheatley regrets that he is unable to comply with the desire so frequently expressed during the past week by hundreds unable to obtain seats, that they might be secured in the balcony as well as the parquet during Miss Bateman's engagement. With the sincerest wish to oblige his patrons, he feels convinced he will best serve the great body of the public by a strict adherence to the established rule of the house. The box sheet, however, will be kept open for a week in advance.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the autumn of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 600 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 2. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. THE LOST ARTS, BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Evans', No. 444 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway. Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Siboli's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN. "OUR FUTURE" will be the subject of A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Ryerson's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and Rose's, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at Fenton's, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men, ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. Admission 25c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Walters, No. 581 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

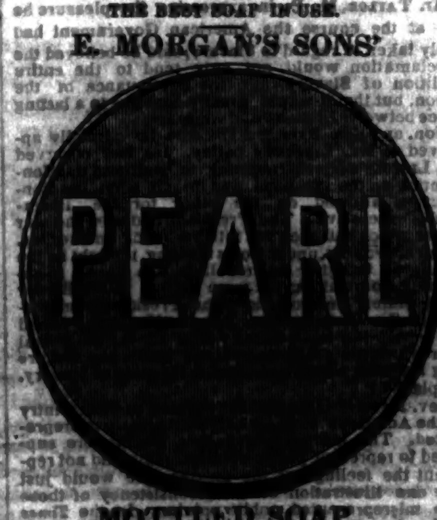
LECTURES ON HEALTH.—TO LADIES.—Mrs. H. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of lectures on Physiology, Health and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Lecture Room of the 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subsequent lectures on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, same hour. Tickets for the course [illegible].

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE. USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor. Price 25 cents per pound. (Put up in one-pound packages only.) GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST., Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery. Also sold by THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 236 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island, No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City. And by Nearly every grocer in the three cities. Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and to the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

VALENTINES. SOLDIER'S VALENTINE PACKAGE NO. 1. Price 50 cents. SOLDIER'S VALENTINE PACKAGE NO. 2. Price One Dollar. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPment of Southern New-York, will hold its semi-annual session in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 18 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Lessee and Manageress ... Miss Laura Keene. Fifth week of the engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG, Whose brilliant performances nightly elicit the MOST RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE, from houses crowded with the BEAUTY AND INTELLECT OF THE CITY. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, will be performed the musical farce, entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER. GERTRUDE (with songs) ... MRS. JOHN WOOD. After which the military burletta in 2 acts, entitled THE INVINCIBLES. VICTOIRE ... MRS. JOHN WOOD, with songs during the piece. MILITARY MANŒUVRES AND MARCHES, By MRS. JOHN WOOD, and her company of Invincibles. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, will be produced a FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA, compiled and revised, with alterations, from Planche's celebrated FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS, by Chas. M. Walcot, Sen., in which MRS. JOHN WOOD will sustain the principal *rôle*. An engagement has been effected with the compiler of the piece, and talented artiste, Mr. WALCOT, Sen., and to add to the attraction, THE ARAB GIANT ... Mr. GOSHAN will sustain a speaking character.

WINTER GARDEN. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, and the great character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK. THIS EVENING, MONDAY, Feb. 2, the performance will be for the BENEFIT OF MISS COULDOCK, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in New-York, a new drama, entitled THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE, In which Mr. C. W. COULDOCK will sustain his original rôle of Monsieur De Vernet; Madame La Rose, MISS COULDOCK. After which the grand ballet, LA FLOR DE SEVILLA, In which the beautiful Cubas will appear, sustained by Sig. Ximenes and a full Corps de Ballet. To be followed by a new drama, also presented for the first time, entitled, ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

Penholder	Mr. C. W. Couldock
Constance	Miss Couldock

To conclude, by special desire, with the second act of the military drama, THE FRENCH SPY. *Due notice will be given of the repetition of* THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

GERMAN OPERA. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street. Mr. Anschutz begs leave to announce that A NEW SEASON OF GERMAN OPERA will commence on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, on which occasion Weber's romantic opera, in 4 acts, "DER FREISCHUETZ," will be performed. Mesdames Johannsen and Rotter, and Messrs. Lotti, Weinlich and Graff will appear in the principal rôles. Seats can be secured from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. TUESDAY, FEB. 3, RISETTE LA MILLIONNAIRE, LE CODE DES FEMMES, LES FUREURS DE L'AMOUR. Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for tickets and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

ARION SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL GRAND Fancy-dress Ball of the above Society will take place at Niblo's Garden on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1863. Gentlemen personally introduced to a member of the Society, or one of the committee, may procure tickets at $5 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies. Two music bands are engaged. The tickets will be sold at the following places: Mr. JOHN ETTNER, [illegible]; F. P. Bang, No. 221 Broadway; G. Fiedler, No. 50 Cliff-st.; F. Frey, No. 1 Platt-st.; [illegible]; Sons, No. 374 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; John Ruser, Grand, corner of Mercer; J. Sattig, No. 204 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. [illegible] Broadway; Henry Steinway, [illegible]; B. Westermann, No. 444 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jacob Weiss, Executor of the estate of Martin Martin, &c.

25 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100.
10 shares Market Bank, par $100.
10 shares National Bank, par $50.
10 shares Metropolitan Bank, par $100.
30 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
Also, about
20 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par $25.
[illegible] shares Manhattan Bank, par $50.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., par $100.
20 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par $50.
[illegible]
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., par $25.
25 shares Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago Railroad Company.
3 First Mortgage Bonds Hud. River Rd., $1,000 each.
1 Second Mort. Bonds Hudson River Rd., $1,000.
Sale by order of [illegible]
50 shares Merchants' Bank, par $50.
50 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
30 shares Tradesmen's Bank, par $40.
100 shares Phenix Bank, par $20.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, par $100.
[illegible] shares Butchers' and Drovers' par $25.
70 shares Fulton Bank, par $30.
20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. $600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD BONDS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. $600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. These Bonds are a second mortgage on 99 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional. The sale is made for the purpose of raising the first mortgage bonds of the Company. [illegible] will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, these mortgages will be a second lien upon all the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. [illegible] sale. By order of the Ordnance Department, On FRIDAY, 13th February, AT [illegible] WORTH-ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. 4,359 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS. Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes. A sample of the goods can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer. CANAL STOCK AND COAL BONDS AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Indiana Canal Deferred Stock; Indiana Canal Special Deferred Stock; Indiana Canal Special Preferred Stock; Cumberland Coal and Iron Company [illegible]; $2,000 First Mortgage Bonds, [illegible]; $3,500 Second Mortgage Bonds, [illegible].

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer. LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 3,300 gallons whisky, (included as part of the Navy rations.) Provisions—[illegible] lbs. beef, 1,300 lbs. rice, 3,000 gal. beans, 3,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. [illegible], and a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, [illegible] and [illegible], &c. Clothing—[illegible] woolen [illegible], pea jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel overshirts and undershirts and drawers, monkey coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck. Small Stores—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c. Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 4th avs., also on 4th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the 4th-av. terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also on 10th-av. and [illegible], being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M. and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers. THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and acres situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. [illegible] For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

What France Intends to Do in America.

Important Letter from the Emperor to Gen. Forey.

The Influence of the United States to be Checked.

The Prospects of the Indian Cotton Supply.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. Stowe.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Australasian*, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th January, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Dublin meeting in advocacy of the restitution of the Galway subsidy, was fixed for the 30th January.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the probable effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for a European intervention in the interests of humanity.

The *Times* has another article on the case of the *Alabama*. It admits that the resentment of the Northern States is very natural, and that when the case is stated from the Federal point of view, it is impossible to help feeling a certain degree of sympathy with their remonstrances. It contends, however, that many of the complaints against the British Government are irrelevant, and that they amount altogether to very little, and it adduces arguments in defence of that Government.

A circular had been issued in Liverpool, signed by several influential men, calling a meeting to test public opinion in that town on the war in America and the emancipation of the negroes. A preliminary meeting of the promoters was to be held on the Saturday that the *Australasian* sailed.

A branch of the newly formed "Emancipation Society" was being organized in Manchester, and movements were on foot for giving expression to the sympathy for the Anti-Slavery Administration of the North, which prevailed in Lancashire, particularly among the working men.

The marriage contract of the Prince of Wales and the Princess ALEXANDRA was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Operations of France in America.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO GEN. FOREY.

Among the documents in the "yellow book" just communicated to the French Chamber, is a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to Gen. FOREY, commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which we read:

> There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish pains and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in that *that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from there the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World.* We see now by sad experience how precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence, and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established an important outlet in the centre of America, and this institution, by presenting insurmountable obstacles to the ambition of the neighbouring Republic, will preserve to the unfortunate inhabitants of our colonies, Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European Powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy, the interests of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag; to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatible with the national sentiment of the country, or, at all events, a Government which possesses some stability.

Mr. Laing on the Indian Cotton Supply.

In a letter to the *Times*, on the cotton supply, Mr. LAING, the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, says:

> I quite agree with Sir C. WOOD, that the question is one of price, and that if, for instance, America were sunk under the ocean, and the price of Indian Cotton in consequence permanently raised to 1s. per pound, India would ultimately supply us with 4,000,000 bales. But the practical question is, not what India might do under hypothetical circumstances in five or six years, but what India is really likely to do in the next year or two. Both the quality and the quantity per acre of Indian Cotton will doubtless increase. But it would be a mistake to suppose that under any circumstances the average produce per acre will approach that of America. Mr. Russell tells us how the cultivation has been there exhausted. Irish labor was employed to save the more valuable negro, and take the rough edge of the work in clearing the jungle and draining the favorite swamp. Then gangs of negroes, working in regiments like those of a regular army, were brought into play, with all the resources of capital and machinery in combination. Some of the virgin soil of Mississippi or of the best cot tons take place in India. Hitherto planters will always prefer the cultivation of tea and coffee, which are much more profitable than cotton, and are grown at altitudes above the sea much more favorable for European constitutions. Even if it were otherwise, the command of adjacent labor of the description used in America does not exist. The great bulk of the Indian supply of cotton will therefore always, as at present, be grown by the ryots as a subsidiary crop. The aggregate produce will therefore always be far less than in America. But, although this is so, a vast quantity will still be produced by the cultivation of an acre here and an acre there, on the small holdings of the peasant proprietors of a population of 180,000,000, who are mainly agricultural. This is purely a question of price. Let cotton sell on the spot to the ryot at a price which makes it his best paying rotation crop, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity which may ultimately be grown. Now to apply these data to the practical state of things with which we have to deal. In September last I warned the people of Manchester that, to the best of my judgment, they would not get, at the outside, above 1,500,000 bales of cotton from India for the next twelve months. There seems no reason to alter that opinion. To produce an extra supply of 1,000,000 bales at the existing rate of production—and any increase on it by prospective—would require at least 4,000,000 acres extra to be sown with cotton, and, as the cotton crop can only be grown after a rotation of three or four years, this implies that the cultivation of 12,000,000 acres of existing arable ground, which have not hitherto grown cotton as a rotation crop, shall begin to do so. Lancashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation, during the next two years by Indian cotton, not effectual and speedy relief can only come from America. I am convinced, too, that it is for the interest of India that the war in America should soon terminate, so that it may be seen to what normal price cotton would permanently settle down. If America can again produce 4,000,000 bales of cotton at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and so drive the price of Indian cotton down to 3d. (the crop will pay better in India; cotton will cease to be grown largely for exportation; and a large amount of capital, which can ill be spared, will have been lost, after being diverted from other pursuits by the temporary stimulus given by high prices. But if, as I think more probable, America, when the war ceases, cannot regain her former production, India will undoubtedly supply the deficiency. It is hazardous to venture on an estimate in such matters, but I see no reason to alter that which I gave four months ago at Manchester, viz: 1. That for the next twelve months India might furnish from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bales, but not more. 2. That permanently, after time to extend the cultivation and get over the fluctuations at the termination of the war, India might supply somewhere about 2,500,000 bales, with a permanent average price of 6d. per pound for Indian cotton in Liverpool; and 1,000,000 bales, more or less, for each 1d. per pound, more or less, in the price of the article. I believe that if the war in America could be terminated to-morrow by the joint recognition of the South by the Great Powers or otherwise, the result at which we should probably arrive in two or three years, after severe fluctuations, would be something like the following: Cotton consumption of the world, 3,000,000 bales. Supply—America, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales, at 6d. to 7d. per pound; India, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales, at 5d. per pound; the rest of the world, 400,000 to 500,000 bales.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

PALACE, DRAGO, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

DEAR MADAM: In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet I take the opportunity of laying before you what I believe to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great variety of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be causing so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of Slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of Abolition. It was waged, they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of Secessionists, while those who adhered to the Federal cause should be exempt from such confiscation; which, they say, did not savor much of zeal for Abolition.

Many, who have a great dislike to Slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockade. Then, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing at England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own as they have done hitherto, and that a people who shall have maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognized by the principal European Powers. Such appears to have been the procedure of the European Powers in all similar cases—such as the revolt of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American colonies, of the Netherlands and the Belgians. In these, and other like cases, the rule practically adopted seems to have been to recognize the revolters, not at once, but after a reasonable time had been allowed to see whether they could maintain their independence, and this without being understood to have pronounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of color are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labor; and if, in addition to this and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments by the refusal of the white laborers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

I have now laid before you the views which I conceive to be the most prevalent among us, and for which I am not myself responsible. For the sole and effectual emancipation of slaves, I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop Hinze. What he recommended was a small salvest tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those present no who should be the most intelligent and steady, and, therefore, the best qualified for freedom; and if would be his interest to train his slaves to be free laborers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

With best wishes for the new year I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully, RD. WHATELY.

Deputation to the American Minister.

A deputation from the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society waited on His Excellency the American Minister, at the embassy in Portland-place, for the purpose of presenting him with a resolution, agreed upon at a special meeting of the committee, approving of President LINCOLN'S Proclamation.

Mr. EVANS introduced the deputation after which Mr. CRESSON read the resolution.

Mr. TAYLOR, M. P., in expressing the pleasure he felt at the course the American Government had lately taken in regard to Slavery, and he believed the Proclamation would not only tend to the entire abolition of Slavery, and the continuance of the Union, but that it would greatly conduce to a lasting peace between England and America.

Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel said he cordially approved of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. He had observed Mr. LINCOLN'S honest intention to maintain the Constitution on the one hand, and to do what the Constitution allowed on the other for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he (Mr. Noel) hoped that, under God's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a close. In abstaining from taking the same course in the Border loyal States, he recognized the President's reverence for the Constitution. But he (Mr. Noel) hoped and trusted the loyal States would adopt the liberal policy which the Government had adopted, and that ere long America would be free from the stain of Slavery. (Applause.)

Rev. NEWMAN HALL said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which were supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the masses. He would just give one illustration of the inconsistency of those who misrepresented public opinion. In the Times of the day before there had been a leading article in the first paragraph of which the President had been condemned on the high ground of Philanthropy, for not issuing the proclamation, while in the next paragraph he had been condemned for what he had done, on the ground that he had invaded the Constitution. Now, when one paragraph in a leading journal contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great body of the people would not understand the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jacob Bright concurred in all that had been said.

Mr. ADAMS then replied in the following terms: Gentlemen: I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to those persons in my country represented by the President of the United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle as has been carried on by them in America, in defence of great principles of public law and public order. I am very much encouraged by the circumstance that there is growing here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principle involved in the struggle. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they carried on the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physical force. It was the conviction on the part of the opponents of that policy that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove him into the desperate measure of stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was that the Government was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise be thought extraordinary haste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken by the Government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them. I think the idea which it is desirable to present distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defence against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood, for the reason that it was too favorable to freedom. And with regard to this Proclamation, the desire on the part of the President of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of emancipation any faster than popular sentiment in the Slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should dictate—or, in other words, simply so to act as to prevent those very convulsions which war is too apt to precipitate. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadily had to the possible existence of those dangers of style was which necessarily must have been foreseen by all thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, while always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of that great revolution, and, I may say, overwhelming strength, I trust that the great result which we all hope will arrive at will be eventually reached—not, perhaps, immediately, not, perhaps, to-day, or to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately, by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the fearful consequences which we might naturally apprehend. I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the opponents of the public sentiment have appeared to be at times exceedingly harsh upon the United States, yet that, when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves, the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States' Government have enunciated. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have heretofore gathered, and at times somewhat orientonly, over the amicable relations of the two countries, have now more and more the appearance of vanishing from the sky. I feel sanguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading the attacks of hostile journals, and taking them too much as the true expression of the sentiment of the people. I think, by understanding distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain is not retrograde on the subject of Slavery, wherever it may, and where it is, in force, she, for her part, pledges it as nobly gave to the world of its devotion to the principles of human freedom—the growing conviction of that fact will have the effect in America of fostering those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times. Gentlemen, I shall not longer detain you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in communicating to my Government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed to-day.

The deputation then thanked His Excellency for the courtesy with which he had received them, and withdrew.

The Collection of Emancipation.

The following circular has been issued in Manchester:

> EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, MANCHESTER BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.
>
> DEAR SIR: We respectfully invite your cooperation in the formation of a Branch Emancipation Society in this city, in second the efforts of the Association in London, whose address we inclose you.
>
> The Committee of that Society have offered to send a deputation to address public meetings throughout the manufacturing districts, provided the local arrangements for such meetings be undertaken by a branch organization, such as the one to which we ask your adhesion.
>
> Recent events have unmistakably demonstrated that, amongst working men especially, true views on the American question generally prevail, and that there is in Lancashire a much stronger sympathy for the Anti-Slavery Administration of the North than was anticipated.
>
> The visit of a deputation from the London Emancipation Society would not only give a valuable opportunity for the expression of those opinions, but would raise the important issue of Freedom vs. Slavery, involved in the American war, to better understanding.
>
> At the close of the labors of the London Deputation it is proposed to hold an influential meeting in Manchester, at which some of the leading Liberal members of Parliament and representative politicians of Lancashire are expected to attend.
>
> As it is of importance that the work in hand should be commenced at once, we venture to hope for an early and favorable reply. We are, dear Sir, yours very truly,
>
> (Signed) THOMAS R. POTTER, Chairman. ED. OWEN GREENING, Hon. Sec.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Roman Question—England's Offer to the Pope.

The text of the official correspondence relating to the Roman question, has been published. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS wrote as follows to the French Minister at Rome on the 20th of December:

> "I have heard in an indirect manner that Mr. Odo RUSSELL, on being received by the Pope, gave to His Holiness, in the name of Earl RUSSELL, the advice to quit Italy, adding that, in such a case, Her Britannic Majesty's Government would willingly offer to him the island of Malta as a place of residence; that English vessels would be at his disposal; and that the Pope might rely upon the respect which would be given him in the asylum that he might accept all the conditions of an establishment worthy of him. These propositions were made in an official form, adopted for the first time in the intercourse which Mr. Odo RUSSELL has held with the Holy See. Mgr. CANTI having come to see me, I told him, in alluding to the above, that I had learnt that we had new auxiliaries and companions in the protection which we give to the Holy See. The Nuncio having confirmed the information which had been given me, I added, while avoiding to take the matter more seriously than was necessary, that we hoped very much that if the Pope, which God forbid, were compelled to quit Italy, he would grant us the preference over England, and that we should ask it of it."
>
> In reply to this dispatch, the Prince LAVOUR D'ARCAYRAC wrote to Paris:
>
> "I hasten to send you the information which I have received, and which I have reason to believe is correct, concerning the proposition recently made to the Holy See by Lord RUSSELL to put the island of Malta at the disposal of the Pope, in the case of his consenting, as England advised him to do, to give up Rome to Italy. In the course of the Summer Mr. Odo RUSSELL, who was about to take leave, solicited an audience of the Pope. Admitted to the audience, Mr. RUSSELL pleaded as usual, but in decorous terms, the cause of Italian unity, for the success of which, he said, his Government entertained the most ardent desire. At the moment of his quitting leave of His Holiness, when he was already upon the threshold of the cabinet, the Holy Father addressed to him, it seems, without attaching to them the least importance, these words: 'Adieu, dear Mr. RUSSELL. Who knows if one day I shall not be forced to go to you to ask for hospitality?' At these words, Mr. RUSSELL immediately returned into the cabinet of the Holy Father, to ask him if he indeed feared that he should be compelled to quit Rome; and if, in that case, he would really be disposed to go to England. The Pontiff very quickly reassured Mr. RUSSELL, by adding that he was ignorant of the trials which Providence reserved for him; but that for the moment he had no apprehension, and did not at all dream of removing from Rome. Mr. Odo RUSSELL, who doubtless expected this conversation to be Government, giving it, perhaps, more importance than it really possessed, was immediately, we are assured, summoned to London by telegraph. On his return to Rome, in the month of November last, Mr. Odo RUSSELL went to Cardinal ANTONELLI, and gave him a note in which Lord RUSSELL, after having supposed the cause of Italian unity and the right of Italy to possess Rome, advised the Pope to quit the Eternal City, and announced that, in case the Holy Father was disposed to follow this advice, the English Mediterranean fleet would be placed at his service to convey him either to France or to Spain, or to Malta, where a palace would be put at his disposal, and where he could wait freely till Italy had pronounced in favor of his sovereignty. Mr. Odo RUSSELL, in leaving the note of his Government to His Holiness' Secretary of State, authorized him to make confidentially such use of it as he might think fit. The Cardinal hastened to reply that he had no use to make of it, seeing that the Pope did not dream the least in the world of quitting Rome. The intention of His Eminence was, even, we are assured, to maintain complete silence on this matter, so as not to give to the proposition of Mr. Odo RUSSELL an importance which it did and possess. But it soon became known at the Vatican, as Mr. Odo RUSSELL himself spoke of it to one of the diplomatic employees accredited to the Holy See. Matters remained there, however, and Cardinal ANTONELLI regarded the incident as terminated, when, according to what had been told to me, Mr. Odo RUSSELL again presented himself to His Eminence on the occasion of the Christmas fêtes, and informed him that he had received a private letter from Lord RUSSELL, in which that Minister expressed his lively regret at seeing that the Pope was not disposed for the moment to accept his propositions, adding that he had reasons to believe that His Holiness would in a very short time find himself under the necessity of yielding to them. Cardinal ANTONELLI abstained from making any reply to this new communication."

France.

The Bank of France, on the 15th inst., acting in sympathy with the Bank of England, advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The *Revue Nationale* had received a first warning. It was reported that the fortifications of military storehouses and arsenals in France are to be transplanted thither.

The Paris Bourse was heavy. Rentes closed on the 16th at 68.50.

Spain.

All the Ministers had resigned. The Queen commissioned Marshal O'DONNELL to form a new Cabinet. Señor POSADA was spoken of for Foreign Minister in place of CALDERON. Several other changes were expected.

Italy.

An official decree appoints the 20th of January for the termination of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Prefects of Naples and Palermo.

The Municipality of Genoa had voted 50,000 francs for the subscription to relieve the victims of brigandage.

Poland.

The military conscription, which, according to the custom of Poland, took place during the night of the 16th in Warsaw, passed off without disturbance.

Belgium.

The King of the Belgians had had a relapse, and alarming accounts as to the state of his health were current, but no official bulletin has been published.

The Greek Question.

It is reported that England had put forward the veteran Duke of Saxe-Coburg as the new candidate for the throne of Greece, but that the Duke had declined to accept the nomination.

Turkey.

La France proposes to have intelligence from Constantinople that the Sultan acts as if he were preparing for war, and that England appears to urge him in that direction.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg assures the Porte of giving encouragement to the Circassians, and of fomenting agitation in the Caucasus and Daghestan.

OMAR PASHA had resigned, but his resignation had not been accepted.

DOST MAHOMED had withdrawn his troops from before Herat, in order to negotiate for peace.

It is reported that the ministerial crisis arose from FUAD PASHA desiring to reduce the army by 60,000 men, and to relinquish the project of building iron-plated ships.

South America.

Rio dates to Dec. 25 had reached Lisbon. Coffee was quoted at 7,000@7,100 for good fresh. Stock 80,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 91,000. Exchange, 26 1/16@25 1/8.

At Pernambuco, Exchange was at 24 1/2@24 3/4. White Sugar, 2,350@2,500; Browns, 1,550@2,100.

India and China.

A Calcutta telegram of Dec. 30, reports Shipings and Twist higher and advancing. Exchange 2s. 8d. Freight improving.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Shirtings lower. Silk firm. Exchange 2s. 1 1/4d.

CANTON, Sunday, Dec. 14.

Tea fall. Exchange 2s. 0 1/4d.

The rebels had withdrawn from the neighborhood of Shanghai, and all was quiet.

LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The *Express* says it is rumored that we are about to have two Earls made Marquises and six New Peers. Five of the Peers are to be Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Col. Henry White and Mr. Edward Elliott. The name of the sixth has not transpired.

The *Globe* says that the French version of Mr. Odo RUSSELL'S interviews with His Holiness was founded on hearsay. It is not quite accurate. In answer to a remark of the Pope, playful or otherwise, Mr. RUSSELL assured His Holiness that England would not refuse him hospitality in case it were required. Subsequently Mr. RUSSELL gave a more formal assurance. This is very different from going to the Vatican with a framed proposal to the Pope that he should forthwith make Malta the headquarters of the church.

The *Evening Herald* says it has reason to believe that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has accepted the throne of Greece.

A dispatch from St. Vincent states that the *Nepaulis Edwards*, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost on the Island of St. Antonio; crew saved. The *Chariot*, from the Clyde, arrived at Otago on Oct. 12.

The *Economist*, at the end of an elaborate article, comes to the conclusion that, in all probability, the American war will continue perhaps during the entire reign of Mr. LINCOLN, or, at any rate, during the greater portion of it.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal O'DONNELL.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marshal TRAVEN.
Minister of the Interior, Marquis de VEGA ARMIJO.
Minister of Finance, Señor SALAVERRIA.
Minister of Justice, Señor GUILLARDA.
Minister of Public Works, Señor SANTA CRUZ.
Minister of Marine, Señor LUBIAS.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The note of the Danish Government, in reply to the last dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, dated Nov. 28, has been published. The principal points of the reply are as follows: The Danish Government states that maintenance of the autonomy of Holstein is not, as Earl RUSSELL considers, the duty of Denmark, but is merely a great moral duty, which, if it ceased, would have forced from Denmark, and which was only made on condition that no foreign intervention in the affairs of the monarchy would take place. The note then continues: "As regards Schleswig, Earl RUSSELL has given more credit to the secret reports of a subordinate agent than to the open and loyal declaration of the Danish Government. For the reason Denmark will, in future, adhere to the points of international law engaged in the question, and will enter into negotiations with nobody concerning the state of affairs at Schleswig."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 17—3 and 5 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 68c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

Count GONTZ, the Prussian Ambassador, presented his credentials, to-day, to the Private Audience for the Emperor. He dwelt upon the friendly relations existing between France and Prussia, adding his conviction that the treaty of commerce, recently concluded, would strengthen their ties of amity. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the choice made in the new Ambassador, in whose sentiments he fully participated. His Majesty stated further, that since the interview he had with the King of Prussia, he had always desired that their relations should become more cordial. It was his opinion, also, that the commercial treaty was the best means of consolidating the union of the two countries.

The treaty of commerce between France and Italy was signed to-day.

HORACE VERNET, the celebrated painter, died this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday Afternoon.

The steamship *John Bell*, from Glasgow, for Portland and New-York, with a general cargo, has put into this harbor with propeller, keel, sternpost and rudder carried away, and much other damage.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived off this harbor at 5 P. M. yesterday, (Saturday, the 17th inst.)

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

Steamships *Great Eastern*, from New-York, and *Europa*, from Boston, arrived to-day.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is very dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 92 1/2@92 3/4 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are: Erie Railroad, 45 3/4@46; Illinois Central, 60@60 1/2 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of cotton for the week, 6,500 bales. The market is firm but irregular. Stock, 128,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes 68f. 50c.

THE BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

Defeat of the Rebels Under General Pryor.

The Rebels Routed and Driven Across the River.

We gave in yesterday's TIMES an account of an engagement which took place about ten miles from Suffolk, between a portion of the forces under Gen. PRYOR, commanded by Gen. CORCORAN, and the rebel forces under Gen. PRYOR, in which the latter were defeated. The following letter gives the narrative rather more in detail:

TAR MILLS FROM SUFFOLK, Friday, Jan. 23—12 M.

Information was received at Suffolk, on Wednesday night, that the rebel Gen. PRYOR had crossed the Blackwater, with three regiments of infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, fourteen pieces of artillery and about 600 cavalry.

Last evening Gen. CORCORAN received orders from Gen. PEAKE to advance from Suffolk at 12 o'clock midnight, to find and attack the enemy. At the appointed time our forces moved. They proceeded along the road toward the Blackwater and Carrsville for nine miles, without meeting opposition. At last, on arriving in the neighborhood of what is designated as "the deserted house" (ten miles from Suffolk,) our advance met that of the enemy's, the latter command having bivouacked without fires.

We spent but a short time in feeling the enemy's position. A portion of our artillery was brought up just about the time that two of the enemy's pieces opened on us. In less than half an hour all our artillery and that of the rebels became engaged. We were in such a position that it was possible to see the flashes of the enemy's guns, thereby enabling us to fire directly at the rebel batteries.

After two hours and a half of cannonading the fire on the part of the rebels became less brisk and continuous. This was evidence to us that they were retreating or were preparing to retreat. Immediately Gen. CORCORAN ordered a general advance, the infantry with fixed bayonets and the cavalry with drawn sabres. The General gave particular instructions that the infantry should charge with the bayonet, and that the cavalry should also charge and push right on, and, if unsuccessful in breaking the rebel line of battle, to fall back and allow the infantry to go on.

We advanced in this manner, our main object being to capture, if possible, the guns covering the retreat of the rebels. As we advanced the enemy fell back, and on our gaining the late field of operations we found the bird had flown—the rebels having left the place to cover their retreat, and blistered it up in double-quick time when we advanced, and got it away.

We continued to pursue them, driving them for nearly a mile, and so rapidly that they had to abandon many of their killed and wounded. Many of their dead even now lay on the field, and our surgeons are affording relief to not a few of their wounded.

Col. KEENANN, of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, is wounded in the hip by a piece of shell. The wound is a dangerous one; but it is thought it will not prove mortal.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York, is killed. A piece of shell struck him carrying away the greater portion of his side.

Col. KEENANN and Capt. TAYLOR belong to Brigadier-Gen. TERRY'S brigade.

Gen. CORCORAN went down with Col. SPEAR to reconnoiter, when the rebels espied them and threw over shot and a charge of grape. The shot fell directly in front of Gen. C., throwing dirt all over him, and the charge of canister shot Col. SPEAR'S horse under him.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry made some good charges.

After driving the rebels from their battle grounds we continued to follow them up, until they took up another position about two miles beyond, at the forks of a road.

Col. MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, was complimented on the field of battle by Gen. CORCORAN for gallantry and bravery.

Capt. J. J. BIDWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. CORCORAN, is wounded in the leg—rather slightly.

Capt. KELLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, is wounded in the arm, severely; amputation thought necessary.

Gen. CORCORAN has just determined to move to the right of this last rebel position, on what is known as the old Franklin Road, in order to try and outflank them. This movement is made more to save loss of life than to defeat the rebels; for we have large enough force (with the reinforcements that have just arrived) to advance directly on the enemy and drive him before us. The rebels' position is just at the end of an immense open space. Over this we would have to advance (giving him the advantage of seeing us) in order to make a direct attack.

At this time the engagement has lulled a little. The fight has lasted for seven hours. The prospect seems good for another one.

We have taken quite a large number of prisoners.

A full list of the casualties—24 killed and 60 wounded—was given in yesterday's TIMES. Following is a recapitulation:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Sixth Massachusetts	2	6
Thirteenth Indiana	1	10
One Hundred and Twelfth New-York	1	3
One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York	1	10
Sixty-ninth New-York	5	4
Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry	3	5
One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Penn.	—	4
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Penn.	—	4
Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Co. G.	2	—
Fourth United States Artillery, Co. D.	4	—
Total	24	60

THE FIGHTING ALL OVER.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The fighting near the Blackwater is all over, and the rebels are driven beyond that river.

VERY LATEST FROM SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK, Sunday, Feb. 1.

A reconnoissance of the First Mounted New-York Rifles went to Zuni, also in the direction of the Isle of Wight, to within half a mile of the Blackwater Bridge, but could not find the enemy anywhere in that neighborhood.

Over two hundred Virginia natives to-day were on our late victorious battle-field. They were engaged in securing curiosities and relics. Some of these visitors came from quite a distance.

Corporal COLEMAN, of Company D, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, died in Hospital to-night of his wounds.

Three of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported as wounded, have since died of their wounds.

Your correspondent would state that it is a fact that Gen. PRYOR said he had heard of a late engagement near Savannah. You are mistaken in publishing that Gen. PRYOR and Gen. PEAKE had an interview. Gen. PRYOR made his bivouac to a native Virginian, who imparted the intelligence he had received to us. Gen. PRYOR then communicated it to Gen. PEAKE. These are the facts of the report.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must look to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 312

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 00	Sun sets	5 27
Moon rises	9 32	Moon sets	6 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	9 32	Gov. Island	9 52
Hell Gate	2 44		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steamships Ontonagon, Barton, New-Orleans Jan. 6, via Havana 24th at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 28, 30½ A. M., passed steamship Marion, bound, going up the river. The steamship Creole, Couch, hence, arrived at Havana just as the Columbia was leaving.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, at 4.30 P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. The steamships Great Eastern, hence, and the Europa, from Boston, sailed for Liverpool Jan. 17. Jan. 27, lat. 42 20, lon. 67 20, passed large quantities of field ice.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Vanguard, Keith, Vera Cruz Jan. 8 and S. W. Pass Jan. 17, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

U. S. bark Vellguor, Blye, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast.

Bark Garibaldi, Hart, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brockman & Co.

Brig Swanee, Munroe, Vera Cruz Dec. 23, via Key West 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig George E. Letson, (Br., of Miramichi,) Blatchford, Aspinwall 42 ds., with plates, cocoanuts, etc., to Handy & Hoadley. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails, etc.; was 15 ds. with close-reefed topsails.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Fort Royal 6 ds., in ballast to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, St. Marx Jan. 8, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Francis S. Smith, Anderson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. G. Hempstead, Hempstead, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Grape Shot, Corey, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. C. W. Rawley, Beeler, Baltimore, 7 ds., coal.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. E. S. Sweet, (Pension,) Irving, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to F. L. McCready.

Schr. Queen of the South, (Pension,) Cowan, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., in ballast to F. L. McCready.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

BELOW—1 bark unknown.

Sailed.

Ships Johanna, (Russ.,) Behnen, Margaret Brown, Glasgow, Courier, Holwright.

Barks Albatross, (Br.,) Johnson, Marie, (Russ.,) Sabanna Martin, (